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THE Gleichen Call

Year VII., No. 12 | GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1914 | Per Year $1.50

THE ONLY STAMPEDE IN CANADA IN 1914 OPENS IN GLEICHEN TOMORROW--THURSDAY

All is now in readiness for opening the big Gleichen Stampede to-morrow, Thursday. Be it remembered that this is the only stampede in Canada this year, and no doubt it will go down in history as the best of all stampedes, for it will be right at the home of the rancher and cowboy, Gleichen.

The various committees have been straining every nerve for weeks past in an endeavor to reach this grand climax, and to-morrow, when Manager Jas. Young swings open the gates of the Gleichen Agricultural Association grounds, every detail will be arranged to a nicety to receive and entertain the greatest crowds of people that were ever seen in this town. Special trains will arrive from Calgary and as very low rates have been given by the C.P.R. all over its system, it is expected that in the neighborhood of 5 000 people will visit Gleichen during the next two days.

President Chris Bartsch is in charge of the parades, which are to take place each day before the opening of the Stampede, and it is requested that everybody who possibly can will take a part in this.

A Calgary brass band has been engaged to furnish music for the two days and will head the big processions, which give promise of being the most spectacular ever seen in the West. In these parades there will be hundreds of old-time ranchers and cowboys from all parts of the province, who will appear in all the glory of our pioneer days. There will also be the round-up wagons, the chuck wagons, and do not be surprised if you see some forty automobiles in the rear, which will indicate that our ranchers are keeping right up-to-date in all things and that they are enjoying the fruits of their hard labors in the years gone by. Neither, should the city folk smile when the wild steers appear in the procession as a token of the skill of our cowboys in subduing them to the point where none need fear. All may depend that President Bartsch will have some surprises in the parades and will make them the leaders in the two-days fair.

The judges of the various events are:

P. D. Sanders, Calgary.
James Mitchell, Medicine Hat.
Herb Miller, Manager Lane's Ranch, Namaka.
Dr. Hargraves, V.S., Medicine Hat.
O. H. Otott, Major.

Timekeepers:

W. Stuart, Calgary.
Dr. M. McKay, Calgary
J. G. Ruttle, Calgary.

The following have donated special prizes:

Adams & Pears, Alexandra Hotel, Calgary, for best bucking horse.

Wade, Wilson, and Gavin Jack, for best all-round cowboy taking part in Stampede.

Charlie Bell, King George Hotel, Calgary, an engraved gold watch, for the roper making best time in steer roping contest.

George Anthony, $25 00 for a parade prize.
P. Burns & Co., $50.00.
Alberta Hotel, Calgary, $50 00.
Calgary Brewing Co., $50 00.

In the automobile races the following special prizes have been donated in addition to the cash prizes:

Dunlop Tyre Co., $50 00 in kind.
Goodyear Tyre Co., $50 00 in kind.
Gutta Percha Tyre Co., $50 00 in kind.
G. W. Mulligan, 100 cigars.
Tudhope Anderson, auto robe valued at $15 00.
Woollen Mills, $20.00.

Tom Three Persons, the famous Blood Indian champion rider, is in town and has brought along with him nine other Blood Indians to take part in the events.

A number of other outfits are on the way with wagons and tents. Every available piece of ground is being snapped up and Gleichen should present the appearace of an old-time cow-town. Get out your flags and bunting and help make the town as attractive as possible.

Bob Wilson, of Innisfail, arrived Monday with a string of bucking horses, riding across country.

At the McHugh ranch on Sunday over 75 persons gathered in autos and rigs to witness the boys trying out some of the bucking horses. Jack McGillis and Dick Neil both well known riders rode such famous bucking horses as Foxy Clinker and Domino. Foxy it will be remembered was the horse that caused a good deal of excitement in the 23rd Alberta Rangers camp at Calgary last year. A purse was put up and the best riders of the Rangers invited to ride him. The only one who attempted the feat was piled after the second jump. No others would attempt to ride after they had seen the exhibition made by the horse and as a consequence a good deal of money changed hands. Several of the boys at the McHugh Ranch also rode steers and put up a good exibition.

At Arthur Bond's horse ranch in the Buffalo Hills some hundred people of Vulcan and round about gathered to see the boys trying out some of the bucking horses. One brown horse put up a particularly good display. Marshall Gooch, who undertook the first trial of skill, stayed with him for several jumps but was finally piled. The next horse was a big bay. Dick Scott of the Bar U. M. outfit had a try at this one He put up a splendid show but along about the fifth jump the horse proved too much for him and he was also piled. Phil Gooch rode a mare that put up a very good fight and although Phil was at first inclined to pull leather after the first jump or two he gained confidence and rode the mare to a standstill. Harold Myers rode the horse that piled Marshall Goock but at the second saddling the horse did not put up as good a fight as he did the first time. This was also the case with the bay horse which was ridden the second time by Christianson.

Several horses were ridden by the boys with the surcingle only.

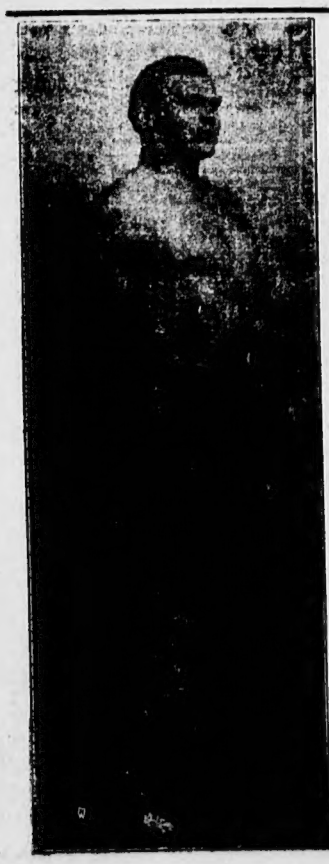
A prominent local rancher who saw Bonds' horses at work say they put up as good an exhibition as he ever saw. Arthur Bond is entering four horses for the wild horse race, Broderick is sending on Wm. Hill & Sons six and McHugh Bros. 12. Thirty selected steers from Jack Morton's ranch are now here and those who have seen them are confident that they will put up a great show.

Harry Scott is providing a bucking horse with a reputation that is unequalled on any of our local ranches. Watch for the fight he makes He is sure a good one.

At one of the largest horse ranches on the reserve the management have given the boys a week's holiday to practice. They are riding with saddle and surcingle and some of the boys are confident of getting among the money. Some of them are also practicing roping and riding steers. Many of them are entrants in the various contests and hope to make a good showing.

Arrangements have been made with the Hendrix and Belle Isle Co., headliners at Pantages, Calgary, Shows, to put on a comedy sketch with good music, pretty girls, and an attractive setting. The sketch presented by Mr. W W. Humble, is called the "Schoolmaster," and has had very favorable comments in the Calgary papers. Cooper and Ricardo, also showing at Pantages, are a clever team who are popular with their audiences. Their specialty is character impersonation and quick change acts. These two are far above the ordinary. Both shows appear at the Gleichen Opera House on Thursday and Friday evenings, and the present intention is to put on two houses each night.





Walt Anderson, the champion heavyweight wrestler of Alberta, has been in hard training since his match with Bert Simmons, on May 25th, and expects to be in shape to meet his opponents in Gleichen on the 11th and 12th. Bert Simmons arrived from Erskine, on Monday night and will finish training in Gleichen. He expects to be in shape to give Anderson a very hard match on the 12th. His present appearance is everything that could be desired. Ernest Fenbey and his manager, N. T. Fenbey, arrive from Edmonton on Tuesday evening. Fenbey's resemblance to Frank Gotch makes him particularly noticeable although his style differs from that of the famous champion. The winning of these two matches will leave Anderson the champion heavyweight wrestler of Alberta, Saskatchewan and B.C., the latter title having been won by the defeat of Parker in Gleichen last winter.

The Gleichen ball team added another notch to its list of wins last Friday evening by defeating Strathmore 17-9. Those of the spectators who enjoyed the game from the viewpoint of the home team winning by a nice safe margin, were greatly pleased, perhaps especially so on account of the fact that it was Strathmore, but the playing itself was of a very loose type on both sides. Strathmore started well but could not hold the pace, and the Gleichen batters hitting quite freely almost turned the game into a walk around. With the exception of one bad innings when hits and errors combined to give Strathmore five runs, Gleichen put up a fairly creditable game. There was a good crowd at the game, a fact greatly appreciated by the managers, and though the locals appear too fast for the neighboring teams at present, it is understood that games with faster teams will be arranged after the Stampede when a better brand of ball may be expected.

An "At Home" was held by the Misses Gooderham and Mrs. Wright, at their residence, Idylewylde, on the Blackfoot Reserve, on Saturday afternoon last.

The tea table was presided over by Mrs. W. Park Evans, who wore a lovely dark blue silk, trimmed with tango, and Mrs. W. Gordon, who was attired in grey silk avoliaine with touches of nile rose. Mrs. Jowett, who acted as usher, wore a navy blue brocaded silk dress, trimmed with white lace. Miss May Jones, wearing a dainty white frock trimmed with pink, attended to the door.

The following young ladies assisted in the tea room. Miss Kate Gooderham, who wore a lovely gown of pale pink silk crepe de chine, trimmed with shadow lace. Miss Isabel Gooderham, in white crepe de chine with touches of mauve. Miss Buckley, in a pretty blue and white muslin. Miss Lillian Moss, in black silk with bertha of white lace and chiffon. Miss Dora Brosseau, in white ninon with pale pink satin trimmings.

The hostesses. Mrs. Wright wore a black silk dress, en train, with tunic of black embroidered fish net, and looked very stately and dignified. Miss Gooderham was attired in a lovely broom silk, trimmed with cream lace, and looked very dainty. Miss Muriel Gooderham, whose marriage to Mr. S. H. Curran takes place on the 10th instant, wore a mauve silk crepe de chine dress with self trimmings and looked exceptionally charming.

The tea table was beautifully decorated with smilax and pale blue carnations, the color scheme being carried out in the shades of the candlesticks and other decorations. The hall looked quite imposing, being banked up with large masses of honeysuckle and lilac blooms. Near the entrance was a large table on which were displayed a number of wedding presents, which had arrived in anticipation of the 10th.

In spite of the somewhat inclement weather a large number of ladies was present.

What do you think of the rains? You can see by the smile on the farmers these days. Just as everyone was beginning to be anxious along it came and the crop prospects are better then ever before. Statistics show that in spite of the dry spell just past Alberta has had more rain than at anytime in the last 35 years.

The auto liveries around town have received a large number of passengers for June 11th and 12th, bound for the Stampede at Gleichen. The cow town lies south and west from here, across the Red Deer river, and as the trails are fairly good running in that direction, there will undoubtedly be quite a number of visitors from Hanna. While the Gleichen celebration will hardly compare with the Stampede held in Calgary about two years ago, it should prove a great success.—Hanna Herald.

Gleichen's Meteorological Report

The following weather report is supplied by J. W. Jowett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

	Max.	Min.
June 1	82	40
2	80	36
3	84	42
4	74	54
5	65	50
6	62	40
7	63	36
8	69	38

Gleichen Train Arrivals

Train No. 3—west bound—13.14
" 4—east bound—15.31
" 18—west bound— 2 08
" 14—east bound—24.28
" Local—west bound—8.45
" " —east bound—20 59

July 10 — Gleichen U. F. A. picnic.

MISCELLANEOUS

STRAYED.—Bay Mare, 5 years, 1,200 pounds, left hind foot white. Branded on right cheek C V $10 reward. Bay Gelding, 5 years, black halter and piece of chain, 1,100pounds, left hindfoot white. Branded UR on left side of neck. $10 reward. A. Borel, Connorsville, Alta. 12-2

GIRL WANTED—Steady job, good wages apply Farmers Home.13

FOR SALE—Good saddle horse, 6 years, broke to harness. Apply Postmaster, Gleichen. 13

FOR SALE.—Thoroughbred Tamworth pigs, five weeks old. Sows $12.00, boars $15.00. Also sows in pig. O. Samson, C.P.R. Farm 76, five miles north of Cluny. 10.4

$20 REWARD—Lost dark bay horse star on face, short and blocky, branded C on left neck, mane roached when lost a year ago, write us or have him delivered to Crandall Bros. ditch camp near Sanburn, Alta flume. Address Crandall Bros. Retlaw. 12

FOR SALE.—44.50 calibre Winchester Carbine Repeating Rifle, 10 shot complete with carrying case, new last Christmas, used very little and is as good as new. Cost $18. $9 will buy it. F. A. Williams, Gleichen, Alta. 9tf

SEED BARLEY FOR SALE—300 bus at 40c per bu. Apply to A. H. Heacock or to the U.F. Co-operative Elevator. 9

STRAYED OR STOLEN-2 HORSES. $5 reward for each. Brown horse branded QX on right hip. 10 yrs old wt 1100, short mane, clipped tail. Black horse wt 1300, big mane and tail. Branded JC on right shoulder and right hip. Small white spot in forehead.—G. Simard, 6-21-23, Ouellette ville. 9

LOST.—Black team, both have white faces and white hind legs, one branded Z4 on right shoulder, and other branded JA on left thigh, $10 reward for return to Jack W. Moss, Gleichen. 11 tf

NOTICE

To
R. y E. Jackson
Lately of the Post Office of Lake McGregor, Alberta, Farmer.

Take notice that a motion will be made by way of Chamber Summons before the presiding Judge of this Court in his Chambers in the court house in the city of Medicine Hat, Alberta, on Tuesday the 30th day of June A. D. 1914, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as council can be heard on the application of Albert F. Krapfel for an order directing that you stand absolutely debarred and foreclosed of and from all right, title, and interest and equity of redemption in and to the following lands and premises, that is to say:—

All that portion of the North-west quarter of Section 12 in Township 18, Range 22 West of the 4th Meridian in the Province of Alberta, and described as follows:—

"Commencing at the North-west corner of said quarter section, thence south along the west boundry thereof to the Southwest corner of said quarter section, thence east along the Southern boundary thereof 640 feet, thence north-easterly in a straight line to a point on the North boundary of the said quarter section distant Easterly 840 feet from the North West corner of the said quarter section, thence West along the Northern boundary of said quarter section to point of commencement.

(Sgd) Laidlaw, Blanchard & Rand, Solicitors for Albert F. Krapfel.

Approved
"A. A. C." 13

ANNOUNCEMENT

Our customers can find us at West's barn where we are attending to their wants since tne Sarnia livery was burned.

We aim to please. Call and see us.

GEO. F. TAYLOR & COMPANY

A Debt Discharged

By Edgar Wallace

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"I know you to be a forger, he said calmly, "and I believe you to be associated with the gang which is now flooding the United States with forged five-dollar bills. I tell you frankly that I have no proof against you, and I tell you as frankly that if I had the very least of a clue to associate you with the crime, I would never rest till I saw you in states prison. I believe that your Shropshire printing establishment, run in the interests of the downtrodden peasantry of Russia, was a cover for forgeries on a big scale. Now you know exactly how I feel toward you, and how I will take what steps you like."

"You have no proof," carped Helder.

"Proof!" Gold laughed bitterly. "If I had proof, do you think I'd be talking to you except through prison bars. I only want a penny-worth of proof to put you out of mischief.

They stood under the light of a street lamp, and Gold's face was pale. For the first time in his life he had been trapped into putting a known enemy upon his guard. He was chagrined, and his nerves were aged. He had received letters from his chief which had annoyed him; the appointment he had so faithfully and so successfully served, had lost its head over this matter of the forged notes.

"I see!" said Helder slowly. "Now that I know your views, I shall take such steps as are necessary to protect myself."

Gold nodded his head.

"You must be the best judge of that," he said. "So far as Mrs. Comstock Bell is concerned, I tell you you're at liberty to go to her house and I warn you that, from your point of view, it would be unwise to call my attention to yourself."

He stood off, cursing himself as he had never in his life allowed his irritation and his growing suspicion of Helder to stray into the open. He must pass his bad mask.

It would increase the difficulty of his work enormously. He had taken a wrong turn through that. He should have had the Shropshire establishment raided before the Red Monitor had ceased publication and the whole fabric of Russian printers had been dispersed. It was too late now. If it was Helder who put the forged bills into circulation he was operating from some secret place which so far Gold and his men had been unable to discover.

He went to his flat, still worried. When he reached there the night observant knew Parker. He rang the bell and his man came.

"Cole," he said, "you know Parker, do you not?"

"Parker, sir!" asked the man.

"Yes, Mr. Comstock Bell's servant."

"Oh, yes, I know him very well, sir."

"Mr. Bell has given him a holiday today; where do you think I could find him?"

"At once, sir?" asked the man, surprised.

"Tonight."

"He's probably gone to see his sister," said the man, "she's the only relation he's got in London."

"Where does she live?"

"In Islington, sir. I've got the address somewhere," said the man.

He went out of the room and came back with the address written on a piece of paper. In the meantime Gold had formed his plans. He glanced at the sheet.

"Take a taxi to this place, and bring back Parker if he is there. If he be in there and you see or speak to him, bring him at any hour of the night."

"I may as well settle this matter down at once," said Gold to himself when the man had gone. Tomorrow the papers would be full of the story. He tried to read, but the terrified face of the girl he had seen at the window came between him and the book. He put it down and paced the room restlessly.

The click of the key in the lock told him Cole had returned. He went into the hall. Parker was there in the glory of his holiday raiment.

"Have you got a key of Mr. Bell's house?" asked Gold.

"Yes, sir," replied Parker.

"I want you to come with me to the house."

"Anything wrong, sir?" asked Parker in alarm.

"Nothing, nothing," said Gold impatiently. He did not think it wise to take the man into his confidence. They drove to Queen Square. It was long past midnight, and the square was deserted. Parker produced the door.

"One moment, sir," he said, and switched on the electric light.

"Go upstairs, first. Knock at your master's door and see if he's there," said Gold.

"But, sir—" said Gold peremptorily.

Parker ran up the stairs. In a few minutes he came back.

"Did you go into the room?" asked Gold.

"Yes, sir."

"Was anybody there?"

"No, sir, so far as I could see, sir," replied Cole.

"What room is that?" asked Gold, indicating a door.

"That's the drawing room, sir."

"That open?" he asked.

It was unlocked.

"That's very strange," said Parker quickly.

"What's very strange?" asked Gold quickly.

"This door was locked when I left the house."

"Has anybody else a key?"

"Mr. Comstock Bell," said Parker.

"Mr. Bell has a Yale lock fitted into the wood so that you can hardly see where it is," said Gold.

Gold examined the door. It was rosewood and, as the man said, it was difficult to see where the key hole was. He took an electric lamp from his pocket and probed it into the hole. The keyhole was the tiniest slit in the polished surface of the wood. Gold examined it carefully. There were a number of little scratches, which he had not noticed previously made.

"Whoever used the key last was not very acquainted with the door," he said. "You were going to say that Mr. Comstock Bell had a duplicate key?"

"Yes, sir," said the man.

Gold opened the door and walked in. The electric switch was on his right. He pressed the button and the room was flooded with light. It was empty.

The detective's nostrils widened. "Do you smell anything, Parker?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," said Parker, "there is a sort of scent in the room."

There was a faint odor of violets. Gold carefully he made a search of the room. The furniture was in its place, shrouded with linen. There were no burglar alarms on the windows; they had not been interfered with. In the window was a flat desk which was about four inches square. He looked and picked it up and put it in his pocket. He had seen at a glance what it was. It was the case in which Cook's place the railway tickets these issues, and he knew that Comstock Bell had booked his passage through to Vienna with that company.

The search of the remainder of the house revealed nothing. The safe was empty; nobody was there. Mrs. Comstock Bell had disappeared.

"I shall want you, Parker," he said when he had finished his examination.

"Nothing has been touched, sir?" said the man, with the possibility of burglary in his mind.

"No," said Cold, "nothing has been touched."

He left Parker and drove back to his flat. He thought perhaps that he had come to him in his absence, but nobody had called.

A cablegram was awaiting him, and an express letter.

He opened the letter eagerly, hoping it was from the girl. It was from Detective Sergeant Ellis—from Chief-Grayson.

"Have arrested Willetts at eleven o'clock tonight," said the message.

Gold nodded; he had asked Scotland Yard to keep him informed regarding the mysterious Willetts.

The cablegram was more serious. It was from the chief of his department at Washington, and ran:

"Come at once Washington. Consultation. Leave by Turanic."

Gold swore softly. The Turanic was due out of the Mersey the following day, and he spent that night in packing, and left London at six o'clock in the morning.

* * *

Helder heard of the arrest at the club. The news came by telephone from one of his agents. He was sitting in the reading room thinking of the events of the night when a telephone call was handed to him which had been handed in at New York two hours previously. It was simple:

"Urgent, come to 21 Park by Turanic."

It was signed by the name of a man whose word was law to Helder, and he went home to make preparations.

Thus it came about that Gold met the last man in the world he desired or expected to meet at the platform at Queenstown station the following morning. Thus it happened that these two men crossed the Atlantic together, not exchanging a sentence on the voyage.

(To be Continued)

Hank—How did ye get th' black eye—chopping wood?

Tom (just married)—No, refusin' Chicago News.

The Salvation Army is engaged in the silk industry at various centres in India and Ceylon, aided by the India government, which has loaned several experts as advisers. The work is under the general supervision of Commissioner I. Booth Tucker.

The gain which is made at the expense of character should be set down as loss.—Publius Syrus.

SCREAMED WITH PAIN OF SCALDED LEG

And Foot. In Bad State. Inflamed and Festered. Could Not Sleep. Completely Cured by Cuticura Ointment In Short Time.

Middle La Have, N. S.—"My sister scalded her leg and foot very badly with a pan of boiling water. She suffered so much and her leg was in a bad state. The skin was red and inflamed and it festered. She suffered awful pains, also scalded it in the evening and could not sleep for two nights and could not bear to have anything near it.

"We got Cuticura Soap and Ointment and then some — and then some — but everything seemed to make it worse and she just screamed for pain. I told my mother about Cuticura Ointment and we got a box immediately and bandaged up her foot and leg. Two applications made quite a difference and kept on using them and in a short time her leg and foot were completely cured." (Signed) Miss L. Parke, May 17, 1915.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF

Prevent day, itch and falling hair, allay itching and irritation, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap, assisted by occasional dressings with Cuticura Ointment, are usually effective when other methods fail. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. A single set is often sufficient. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

W. N. U. 1002

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NOW GO EAST

Women's Silent Sense

A medical correspondent of the Times has had brought to his notice the remarkable case of a woman possessing an extraordinary sixth sense in regard to spiders. She could, he writes, detect the presence or absence of a spider in any room she happened to be in, by simply breathing seen the insect or without having any reason to suppose that it was there. The discovery was accompanied by violent sickness, exhaustion, and even debility; but all this passed away on the spider being caught and removed from the room. The doctor also relates how he put the matter to a test.

A member of the London Spiritualist Alliance in an interview said that this sixth sense was simply sensitiveness in one particular direction. He knew a lady some years ago who was extraordinarily sensitive to the perfume of a hyacinth. She was asked out to a dinner party one evening, and the hostess, knowing her guest's horror of a hyacinth, placed the plants behind a screen in the fireplace. The guest entered the room without any idea that the hyacinths were there, but no sooner had she sat down to dinner than she fell into a faint.

A specialist in nerve diseases also related that precisely the same symptoms had been observed in regard to the unseen presence of insects; other cases spiders had been the cause of horror and sickness. This sixth sense was produced by a process of cerebration due to a previous experience. Sometimes a person walking along the street thought of something and the next minute that somebody had appeared.

A lady living near Montreal invariably fell ill, and often fainted upon entering a house or room where potted primula's were growing.—Montreal Star.

Bishop in French Foreign Legion

For some years after the Franco-Prussian war, the French foreign legion—two deserters from which lately landed in England—declined to admit Germans.

When the restrictions were withdrawn, Prince Albert Frederick of Prussia enlisted under the name of Albrecht and remained a "legionary" until his death at Gerryille in 1897.

The legion has also had in its ranks a colonel and a lieutenant who in the Austrian army. General Castelnau commanded the French corps during the Mexican war the services of which the emperor Maximilian needed. None other being available, a private in the foreign legion volunteered to perform the priestly office, adding, for confidential tones, "You see, general, I was ordained under the name of Albrecht and remained a "legionary" until his death at Gerryille in 1897.

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The Experimental Farms Report

The information contained in the annual report of the experimental farms of the Dominion department of agriculture is so varied and complete as to render those yearly volumes almost worthy to be set down as encyclopedia of Agriculture." The experimental farms system embraces the central farm, with twenty branch farms and stations, each manned by a staff of experts, and the area is widespread, well-equipped institutions sufficiently numerous to cover every phase of the study and suppression of plant diseases in the breeding and raising of all manner of cereals, garden and field crops and classes of farm animals. Besides all this organization, seven outlying sub-stations carry on and report results in the agricultural nature.

The report for the year ending March 31, 1915, makes a volume of nearly 700 pages, crammed with the best of which the Dominion can be found out during the year. The information is interesting in a large degree as to be readably available to the reader to whatever subject he may choose to investigate. A large edition has been printed, so as to supply some demand, and those who are pleasant who will drop a card for a copy to the superintendent, Ottawa, department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A teacher in a Liverpool school was trying to find from a tiny child the name of the Egyptian king. The child was unable to think of it, so to help him she said:

"What do you call him?"

"I call him father," was the reply. "Well, what does your mother call him?"

The response was eloquent of the manners of the neighborhood: "She's dessen't call him anything—she likes him."—Liverpool Post.

CAUSE AND EFFECT
Good Digestion Follows Right Food

Indigestion and the attendant discomforts of mind and body are certain to follow certain errors in the choice of food.

Those who are still young and robust are likely to overlook the fact that, as dropping water will wear a stone away at last, so will the use of heavy, greasy rich food, finally cause loss of appetite and digestive ills.

Fortunately many are thoughtful enough to study themselves and note the principle of cause and effect in their daily food. A young woman writes her experience:

"Sometime ago I had a bout of trouble from eating something that was too rich food. I got so I was unable to digest scarcely anything, and medicine seemed useless.

"A friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food, praising it highly and as a last resort, I tried it. I am thankful to say that it never does such a thing in all my life. Yo can't gi dabbages outer me!"—Detroit Free Press.

Wilkins—Your vacation has left you looking fagged.

Filkins—I'm still suffering from undigested scenery.—Life.

Willie—Paw, why was Adam created first?

Paw—To give him a chance to say something.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

New Atlantic Liners

This season will see the Atlantic service of the Canadian Pacific augmented by the addition of two new steamers. These two vessels will be of the one class, with type, which are becoming so popular. Barclay Curle & Company, of Glasgow, secured the contract for the building of the ships some months ago, and the construction is well under way. They are being specially constructed for the Atlantic service, and will contain every possible convenience for the comfort of passengers. They will be of the "one class" type, with passenger accommodation for 520 second, and 1,500 third class. These vessels have been named the "Missanbi" and "Metagama." The tonnage will be of 520 feet, greatest breadth 64 feet, while the breath of the passenger deck will be 41 feet. Each vessel will have a dead weight capacity of 7,000 tons, with approximate cargo capacity for 6,000 tons. The famous cruiser Empress, which is the flagship of the new Empress recently placed on the Pacific coast, has been introduced and the new ships will also have six complete steel decks. In order to ensure safety in the event of the ship's being divided by watertight doors and bulkheads, as to be capable of floating when three compartments are open. These watertight doors are fitted with doors will be automatically controlled from the bridge. The speed of each vessel will be 12 knots, with a draught of 27.5. As for the interior fittings, each second class stateroom will be fitted with a wardrobe and chest of drawers, folding lavatory with mirror, and other conveniences. The public rooms will be dining saloon, smoking room, lounge and library room. The refrigerating plant will be capable of cooling and freezing of ten per eight hours. The vessels will be heated throughout by the thermometer system, changing the air about six times each hour. There will also be a printing plant on board each vessel.

The Stone of Infamy

In many Italian cities there formerly existed what was called a pietra d'infamia, or a stone of infamy for the punishment of bankrupts. In Venice one stands near the church of St. Mark, and in Vienna and Florence there are two. The custom was for a day in carnival week the old time bankrupt to sit on the stone which had become bankrupt in the preceding twelve months, and to endure the reproaches heaped on him by his creditors. He had only to endure one time each bankrupt sea partly undressed, and then, bending his head, of his shoulders and three others of his knees and, raising him as high as they could, struck the stone deliberately twelve times "in honor of the twelve apostles." The creditors crowing like cocks while the bumping proceeded.

The Experimental: Farms Report

The information contained in the annual report of the experimental farms of the Dominion department of agriculture is so varied and complete as to render those yearly volumes almost worthy to be set down as encyclopedia of Agriculture." The experimental farms system embraces the central farm, with twenty branch farms and stations, each manned by a staff of experts, and the area is widespread, well-equipped institutions sufficiently numerous to cover every phase of the study and suppression of plant diseases in the breeding and raising of all manner of cereals, garden and field crops and classes of farm animals. Besides all this organization, seven outlying sub-stations carry on and report results in the agricultural nature.

The report for the year ending March 31, 1915, makes a volume of nearly 700 pages, crammed with the best of which the Dominion can be found out during the year. The information is interesting in a large degree as to be readably available to the reader to whatever subject he may choose to investigate. A large edition has been printed, so as to supply some demand, and those who are pleasant who will drop a card for a copy to the superintendent, Ottawa, department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A teacher in a Liverpool school was trying to find from a tiny child the name of the Egyptian king. The child was unable to think of it, so to help him she said:

"What do you call him?"

"I call him father," was the reply. "Well, what does your mother call him?"

The response was eloquent of the manners of the neighborhood: "She's dessen't call him anything—she likes him."—Liverpool Post.

CAUSE AND EFFECT
Good Digestion Follows Right Food

Indigestion and the attendant discomforts of mind and body are certain to follow certain errors in the choice of food.

Those who are still young and robust are likely to overlook the fact that, as dropping water will wear a stone away at last, so will the use of heavy, greasy rich food, finally cause loss of appetite and digestive ills.

Fortunately many are thoughtful enough to study themselves and note the principle of cause and effect in their daily food. A young woman writes her experience:

"Sometime ago I had a bout of trouble from eating something that was too rich food. I got so I was unable to digest scarcely anything, and medicine seemed useless.

"A friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food, praising it highly and as a last resort, I tried it. I am thankful to say that it never does such a thing in all my life. Yo can't gi dabbages outer me!"—Detroit Free Press.

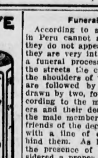
Wilkins—Your vacation has left you looking fagged.

Filkins—I'm still suffering from undigested scenery.—Life.

Willie—Paw, why was Adam created first?

Paw—To give him a chance to say something.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



Ideals of Human Liberty

Those who would not merely close but slam the door of opportunity in the face of the alien who comes to this country need be ashamed that their own forebears, in their time, were foreigners.

The foreign element in the United States, arriving year by year from the old world to be peacefully assimilated into the body politic of our nation, has added many valuable traits to the material and the spiritual phases of our well being. There are never lacking those who seek to take advantage of the helpless ignorance of the new arrival.

It is important that the newcomer should be saved from himself, and from those that prey upon defenseless strangers. The societies that undertake this work deserve the upholding of every friend of human freedom and staunch ally of a government founded upon the highest ideals of liberty and happiness.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Our contributor's small friend, little Hollo, aged five, had always objected to having to go to bed on a Friday. And he had objected with the full support of the neighboring households.

One day Mrs. Hollo was sent out to visit his grandma in the country. And after a day or two he missed her at last.

"Grandma," said he, "ain't it ever Friday in the country, then?"

"What a question," she laughed. "Of course it is. Today is Friday, dear."

"Well," said Hollo, "it don't smell like Friday."

WAKEFUL BABIES

If your baby does not sleep, if he is cross, cries a great deal and will not be comforted, that is the time to give him Baby's Own Tablets. They promote sleep—not the drugged unnatural sleep produced by the use of "soothing" mixtures, but that refreshing natural sleep of the healthy child. The Tablets banish all stomach and bowel troubles, relieve the cause of crossness and sleeplessness. Concerning them Mrs. E. Medrai, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., writes: "When I began using Baby's Own Tablets baby was so troubled with constipation he would not sleep day or night. Now all this has been banished and he has a strong healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail, 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Don't Overwork the Heart

"To keep your temper is rather a good thing," says Dr. Strickland Goodall, "but to keep your heart in a healthy condition its force would raise a weight of two pounds to the height of one foot, and it does this from 70 to 140 times every minute.

"Whenever a cat catch a mouse the heart's work by 228 foot pounds a minute. Ascending a staircase slowly increases the heart's work by 50 foot pounds, and ascending quickly by 152 foot pounds.

"A man who is really angry increases the heart's work per minute by 300 foot pounds. A reel of half an hour forced through the arteries at 300 foot pounds of work on the heart."

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

For four consecutive nights the local proprietor watched his fair, timid guest fill her pitcher at the water tap.

"Madam," he said, on the fifth night, "if you would ring, this would be unnecessary."

"But where is my bell?" asked the lady.

"The bell is beside your bed," replied the proprietor.

"That the bell!" she exclaimed. "Why the boy told me that was the fire alarm and that I wasn't to touch it on any account."

"Why is there such a hot fight over the appointment of a postmaster in this little town?" asked the native.

"The office doesn't pay anything much, does it?"

"Not that it's, mister," replied the native. "You see most of us are partners as to who reads our post cards."

The Fastest Afloat

The commander of the sixty-knot ocean greyhound had ended his career and had crossed the Styx with old Captain Charon. The commander proudly introduced himself to a venerable shade who was sitting on the bank of the river.

"I was the skipper of the fastest vessel afloat," he boasted modestly. "My name is Smith."

"So was I," replied the venerable shade. "My name is Noah."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Irate Collector—Look here, I bought this candlestick as antique—in fact, you guaranteed it to be Georgian; and here's the beastly date on it, nineteen twelve!

The Curio Dealer—Exactly, sir; nineteen twelve, definitely Georgian.—Sketch.



Willie Wants to Know

"Pa, how can guns kick when they have no legs?"

"Don't ask absurd questions."

"Guns haven't any legs, have they, pa?"

"Certainly not."

"Well, then, what's the use of their having breeches?"—Boston Transcript.

Some birds, like all children, like to play, and Australia and New Guinea produce the bower bird, which builds regular playhouses. These houses are not a part of their nests, but are constructed usually in the shape of covered archways of little boughs two or three feet long, sometimes inches high and about as wide. They use these houses simply for their games, as if they were children. Generally these playhouses are decorated with bright colored shells and feathers.

Drives Asthma Like Magic.—The

immediate help from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy drives like magic. Nevertheless it is only a natural remedy used in a natural way. The smoke or vapor, reaching the most remote passage of the affected tubes, soothes at once the irritation, opens a way for fresh air to enter. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

"She seems like a very nice girl."

"One whom it would be safe to marry?"

"Oh, no. No girl is safe enough for that. But she's one you may think about marrying if you only know when to stop."—Life.

"When I marry it will be for love only."

"Is that so?"

"Absolutely."

"And if some poor man proposes to you?"

"But he won't. I shall take good care not to fall in love with any man who isn't able to provide me with what luxuries I require."—Detroit Free Press.

A movement has sprung up among the lumberjacks on the coast and islands of the Gulf of Georgia, B.C., to become permanent settlers instead of roving laborers without homes. The government is assisting the movement by all means.

A Credit to the Name

If you already know Red Rose Tea you will expect much of Red Rose Coffee because of its name alone. Nor will it disappoint you; for it is worthy of its name.

ESTABROOKS' RED ROSE COFFEE

Blended to combine strength and rich flavor, this fine coffee is crushed new-roasted into small grains, and freed from chaff and dust. These uniform grains readily give the true coffee flavor to a brew which pours clear without any sediment. You may expect rare quality from every tin of

Red Rose Coffee

OMEGA

When traveling, your watch is second only in importance to your ticket. So many instances arise when one has to be on time. No connections missed when you carry an Omega Watch.



For Sale by all Jewelers

CUNARD LINE

CANADIAN SERVICE

MONTREAL—PLYMOUTH—LONDON

Magnificent New Twin-Screw Steamers

"ANDANIA" "ALAUNIA"
"ASCANIA" "AUSONIA"
("AURANIA"—Building)

One-Class (II.) Cabin and Third Class passengers only are carried. The One-Class Cabin accommodation includes:

Verandah Cafe, Lounge,
Gymnasium, Promenades,
Smoking Room, Drawing Room,
Dining Saloon, Library
Spacious Staterooms

Services also between New York, Mediterranean, Adriatic, Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool. New York, Fishguard, Liverpool.
The Fastest Passenger and Mail Service in the World.

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For information apply to any Railway or Steamship Agent, or—
THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED
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A Real Lever Simulation

GOLD WATCH FREE.



A straightforward generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write now, enclosing 36 cents for one of our fashionable Ladies' Long Guards, or Gents' Albert, sent carriage paid to wear with the watch, which will be given Free (these watches are guaranteed five years), should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send 36 cents to-day and gain a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Dept. 168), 69, Cornwallis Road, London, N., England.

Naturally

Church—I see Chicagoans are agitating for a new city chafter.

Gotham—Sure thing. You see the women are voting there now, and they think the charter should have a few frills and flounces on it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Loyalty

Reilly—Pat was drowned yesterday.

Fitzpatrick—Couldn't he swim?

Reilly—Yes, but he was a union man. He swam for eight hours and then quit.—Current Opinion.

"The marquise is very thin, isn't she? What would you think our ages were?"

"Well, she seems ten years older than she is, and she's ten years older than you. Then you seem years younger than you are, so that makes thirty years' difference between you."—Pele Mele.

ONLY SIXTEEN, GIRL VERY SICK

Tells How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



New Orleans, La.—"I take pleasure in writing these lines to express my gratitude to you. I am only 16 years old and work in a tobacco factory. I have been a very sick girl but I have improved wonderfully since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now looking fine and feeling a thousand times better."—Miss AMELIA JAQUILLARD, 3961 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, La.

St. Clair, Pa.—"My mother was alarmed because I was troubled with suppression and had pains in my back and side, and severe headaches. I had pimples on my face, my complexion was sallow, my sleep was disturbed, I had nervous spells, was very tired and had no ambition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has worked like a charm in my case and has regulated me. I worked in a mill among hundreds of girls and have recommended your medicine to many of them."—Miss ESTELLA MAGUIRE, 110 Thwing St., St. Clair, Pa.

There is nothing that teaches more than experience. Therefore, such letters from girls who have suffered and were restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be a lesson to others. The same remedy is within reach of all.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 1002

EDUCATICN GROSSLY STUPID

English Educational System Strongly Criticized by Criminologist

Dr. Albert Wilson, the eminent criminologist, lectured at the International Club for Psychical Research recently, and there was some curiosity as to two exhibits on the table until the lecturer explained that one was a half of a human brain preserved in formalin; the other an ape's.

Dr. Wilson's subject was "The Physical Basis of Psychic Manifestations." He apologized for the length of the title.

He referred to forcible feeding, and said that, by the simple plan of introducing food into the hollow of the cheek, the "greatest refinement of torture" could be avoided. Some applause greeted this announcement.

In introducing a series of microphotographs of brain sections, shown to the audience by limelight, Dr. Wilson remarked that unfortunately we had in this country been in such a state of barbarism for the last forty years that instead of turning out useful people from our schools we produced people with starved brains or brains crammed with useless information and fit only for blind-alley employment.

"The way we have educated children," he said, "is so grossly stupid that there are no words in the English language bad enough to describe it. Young children with bright, cheerful faces, can be seen in London alleys who later grow tired-looking, and then quite exhausted. They have no thinking brains; but they might have been useful citizens. Starvation or education by the school board brought about this state of things.

"Lovely cells!" "nice," or "good-looking brains!" were some of the expressions used by the lecturer to describe his illustrations of the brain of a child of five years.

The audience laughed; but were thoroughly appreciative when the significance of the photographs was explained by comparison with others of healthy and unhealthy adult brains.

"It is no wonder we want to hang this sort of man," remarked Dr. Wilson, as a murderer's brain section was exposed to view, "but it is obvious that he should be treated as an undeveloped child and kept in a lunatic asylum."

Value of Military Training

Sir Thomas Oliver, professor in the Durham College of Medicine, comes out strongly in favor of compulsory training for all young men. The value of athleticism, he believes, is over-rated in a large number of instances. It may render the frame more resistant to disease, and training keeps the young out of dissipation until character has solidified. But physicial development carries with it no immunity from disease.

The over-development of the heart resulting from rowing, running, or football, while good enough for a lad of 22 taking lots of exercise, is not best for a sedentary business man of 30. He has more heart than he requires and his circulation is rather embarrassed than lightened.

Compulsory military training, however, has advantages for the nation as a whole and for the young men who undergo it. In it there is coordinate physical and mental training. The habits of discipline, sense of duty, devotion to the idea of country which it inoculates, do far more for young manhood than giving away to the unbridled spirit of sport with its excesses of one sided development. Moderation is, naturally, the special characteristic of military discipline. There is no strain on a single set of muscles. The body is developed healthfully as a whole, and the mind is kept occupied in close relation with the physical processes.—New York Sun.

Woman's Headgear

The letter from the representatives of four important business houses on the Plumage bill reveals the difficulty involved in drafting any legislative measure. It is pointed out that, even if the Plumage bill became law, any woman may continue to wear prohibited feathers so long as they were purchased before the date of the act. In other words, the usefulness of a humane measure is largely destroyed. Even in these burbeaucratic days it would be impossible to make an inquisition into the origin of the feathers in ladies' hats or in their hair. Thus the law can be evaded and a temptation given sufficiently large to encourage illegality on the grand scale. Who shall adjudicate on the possible life time of a dressed feather or convict a callous damsel of misdemeanor when she swears that a feather triumphantly displayed in 2015 is a gift from the great-grandmother who purchased it in 1925 from stock imported in 1914? A bad loophole in the bill is thus revealed. How to stop it without inflicting obvious injustice on reputable firms may well tax the ingenuity of legislators.—London Daily Express.

Fate of Three Conquerors

Alexander, after looking down from the dizzy heights of his ambition upon a conquered world and weeping there were no more to conquer, died of intoxication in a scene of debauch, or, as some suppose, by poison mingled in his wine.

Hannibal, whose name carried terror to the heart of Rome itself, after having crossed the Alps and put to flight the armies of the mistressof the world, was driven from his country and died at last of poison administered by his own hands in a foreign land, unlamented and unwept.

Caesar, the conqueror of 800 cities and his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of a million of his foes, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends.

The Lightning Change

Husband—We're certainly in luck with our new cook. Soup, fish, roast vegetables—everything done to perfection.

Wife—Yes, but the dessert is by her successor.—Philadelphia Ledger.

POSTMISTRESS IS QUITE WELL AGAIN

FOUND COMPLETE CURE IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Mrs. Gray, Who Was Nervous and Run Down for Two Years, Tells How She Found New Health.

Tichborne, Frontenac Co., Ont.—(Special).—Mrs. H. Gray, the popular postmistress here, is telling her friends of the great benefit she has received from taking Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For about two years," Mrs. Gray says, "I was all run down. My sleep was broken and unfreshing, and I suffered from shortness of breath and heart flutterings. I finally decided that the Kidneys were the cause of my trouble and decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took four boxes in all, and I feel quite strong and like myself again. I certainly think Dodd's Kidney Pills are a good medicine."

The experience of the postmistress is similar to that of thousands of other Canadian women. They were weak, run down, nervous and in bad health generally. They took Dodd's Kidney Pills and are strong and well again.

The reason is that when the Kidneys get out of order they fail to strain the impurities out of the blood and general lassitude and weakness ensues. The natural cure is to cure the Kidneys. The experience of thousands of others tells you that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys.

What Makes the Corn Pop?

Everyone knows and likes that humble but cheerful dainty, popcorn. But how many can tell what makes the corn pop? A writer in Harper's Weekly explains:

A kernel of popcorn is filled with tightly packed starch grains. The interior of the kernel is divided into a large number of cells, each of which may be likened to a tiny box, the walls of which are strong enough to withstand considerable pressure from within. Upon the application of heat the moisture contained in each little box is converted into steam, and finally escapes by explosion. The grain of corn then literally "turns inside out," and is transformed into a relatively large mass of snow-white starch.

The Outlook

Augustus and Angelina were climbing the highest peak in the Alps and she stood above him some twenty feet.

"What," he gasped—"what do you see?"

"Far, far below," she cried, "I see a long white streak, stretching like a paper ribbon back almost to our hotel."

"Ha, ha!" he ejaculated, "it's that hotel bill overtaking us."—Tit-Bits.

A Standard Medicine.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The ailing should remember this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

A man went to a judge and asked whether he could bring suit for slander against a man who had called him a rhinoceros.

"Why, certainly," said the judge. "When did he call you that?"

"About three years ago."

"Three years ago! And you only start suit today?"

"But, you honor, yesterday I saw a rhinoceros for the first time."—Berliner Illustrite Zeitung.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Made the Hot Air Work

Until the aid of science was invoked the work of unloading cars loaded with coal in winter in Philadelphia proved to be a very heavy task, for it often happened that whole trainloads arrived with the coal frozen into a solid mass. Science built a concrete and nearly airtight house at Greenwich Point, into which twenty-one loaded coal cars may be backed at one time, like so many pies in an oven. Here in a temperature of 150 or more degrees the solid contents of a car are thawed loose from the sides. In forty minutes or so, the cooking process being completed, the cars are taken from the oven and hoisted over the slip, when the coal runs out easily. That hot air can do to twenty-one cars in forty minutes what it took 100 men a day to accomplish.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

She—Think how it disgraces me before the neighbors to have you come home as you did last night, drunk.

He—But, my dear, no one saw me.

She—Suppose they didn't, they must have heard me scolding you.—Boston Transcript.

She turned on him with withering corn.

"I shudder to think," said he, "what she would have said to me if her scorn had been strong and fresh."—Detroit Free Press.

"Did they cut out anything when you went to the hospital?"

"Yes, I think they cut out about everything they could get hold of except the bill."—Baltimore American.

In the Days of Old

"How these laundries do mangle your shirts of mail!" said Sir Lancelot.

"Yes, mine always come back shy several rivets," assented Sir Gink.—Pittsburgh Post.

Porcelain Houses

Until comparatively recent times houses were built either of wood or brick. Buildings in the suburbs and rural districts were of frame and those in the city brick. Stucco was introduced a few years ago and on the heels of that came concrete, reinforced concrete, hollow tile and concrete blocks. If a scheme that has had the attention of a man for many years materializes, and he says it will, houses built of porcelain will be the next seen in the suburbs of New York. This man is in the porcelain business and is of a family of porcelain makers and has had such a building in mind for forty years.

After years of experimenting he succeeded in making a porcelain tile, strong enough for building purposes and soon will erect a house of porcelain. The tile will be built around the skeleton frame of a skyscraper. In other words, the house will have a skeleton frame of steel and the tile will be nothing more than a finish. The tile will be an inch thick, and of strength not expected of such brittle material as porcelain. It is of composition which has taken years to find and the maker proposes to guard his secret. Besides strength and remarkable wearing qualities the porcelain house will be waterproof and steamproof. Except for the steel frame it will be porcelain. In such a house germs could not live. There will be no corners nor angles for them to lurk in. It would be possible to wash down such a house with a hose every day if necessary. Not only will it be the most perfect house from a sanitary standpoint but it can be built cheaper and quicker than any type of house erected at the present time.—New York Sun.

Length of the Work Day

There is no reason why the farmer cannot work in accordance with a certain definite plan, keeping in mind that with the right kind of head work, as much can be accomplished in a nine or ten-hour day in the field as is ordinarily brought about where the day is trailed out twelve or fourteen hours. It is all a matter of knowing how.

If the average work horse is in the field at seven o'clock in the morning and is sensibly worked until twelve o'clock, and if, in turn, he is hitched at one o'clock and kept properly on the move until six o'clock, he has done his part for that day and the man who has driven him sensibly has fulfilled his functions. Of course, on the average farm the grind part comes in on account of the choring, both night and morning. Herein we find the great difference between the character of the labor on the farm and in the city. However we find that some men are solving that problem by stopping one or two of their teams early in the evening so that part of the real workday is devoted to choring instead of the old plan, whereby everyone about the place was kept on the go until eight or nine in the evening. It makes a wonderful difference in the spirit that will be shown by every one connected with the inside work, as well as the outside work on the farm, if the policy is carried out of closing up the day's work while the evening is yet young. This means that there will be time left over for a little wholesome social life and the significance of this can only be appreciated as the years go by. It will do more to make farm life attractive to the young people than any single factor that can be mentioned. After all, man is a social animal, and he will naturally drift to where he can obtain the highest degree of social pleasure. This ought to be found on the farm in the case of those that are trained to the farm life, but if it is to be found the principles mentioned here must be kept clearly in mind.

It matters not if the farm work is to be performed by the boys of the family, or by the hired men, in the end those who display the highest wisdom will give more consideration in the future to the working out of a plan that will permit of greater social opportunities than have been permitted farm people in the past.

The High Cost of Living Problem

There have been many reasons advanced why the cost of living is so high, but the theorists, who are as full of theories as a blackberry is of seed, have in the main overlooked the real reason.

People understand why, when the range and the ranches are being encroached upon by the irresistible man with the hoe, the price of beef, should rise, and the price of hogs is affected by much the same reason; but why are those things so high which are grown in the ground for the purpose of food?

The answer is that too many people are eating in the city and too few are digging in the ground and producing in the country. Whenever the supply of any commodity is less than the demand, prices rise. That is a maxim in economics as unvarying and as changeless as any axiom in mathematics.

The surest remedy to reduce the cost of living is to get people back to the land.—Houston Chronicle.

Elderberries Scorned

The elder has not inspired much sentiment; even its berries, transformed into wine, don't make a particularly inspiring beverage. Shakespeare scornfully refers to it as "stinking elder." Yet it should inspire a very grateful sentiment, for it heralds spring. It is about the first wild tree (if it can be called tree) that comes into leaf. Already it is showing its green, though unobtrusively, as befits a creature modest and maligned. The leaves are so dark that they don't shed light about them, as does the breaking forth of hawthorn or beech. Nor has elder blossom appealed to the poets; it is easier to sing of violet, rose, or honeysuckle. Still, one of them might spare the elder a spring song.—London Chronicle.

Little Willie—Pa, what's a redundancy of expression?

Pa—Using more words than are necessary to express one's meaning, such as "wealthy plumber," "poor poet," "idle rich," etc.—Tit-Bits.

Terrible Scalding Accident

ZAM-BUK GAVE QUICK RELIEF

For taking the pain out of a burn or scald there is nothing equal to Zam-Buk. Mrs. Eugene Demers, of Pembroke, Ont., who was the victim of a painful scalding accident, proved this. She says: "I was carrying a boiler of steaming water from the stove to the wash-tub, when suddenly my strength failed. As the boiler was falling in spite of my efforts, I heard my babies cry, and to avoid scalding them I gave the vessel a quick turn. The effect of this was that every drop of the boiling water poured over my feet and limbs, scalding me from my waist down.

"As soon as I saw the children had escaped, I told my oldest boy to bring the Zam-Buk (which we always keep in the house). I applied Zam-Buk freely, and the pain was soon eased. I continued using Zam-Buk and in a wonderfully short time the sores were completely healed."

Zam-Buk is equally good for cuts, bruises, eczema, ulcers, piles, pimples, etc. Price 50c per box, at all druggists and stores, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, on receipt of price. Refuse substitutes and imitations. There is nothing "just as good!"

An American girl was bringing a Liverpool girl home with her, and toward the end of the voyage remarked:

"It is delightful to feel that one is so near home. We ought to sight Sandy Hook this afternoon."

"Shall we?" exclaimed her friend. "That will be nice. Don't tell me which he is. I can always pick a Scotchman out of a crowd."

Many mothers have reason to bless Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because it has relieved the little ones of suffering and made them healthy.

The Incentive

"I'd like to kiss that girl."

"Well, why don't you?"

"She won't let me. That's mainly why I want to."—St. Louis Republic.

Sir Henry Lucy tells how, after the home rule bill rupture, Sir William Harcourt and Sir Henry James still retained unbroken an intimate friendship.

One day, in conversation, Lord Morris remarked on the charm of this incident in the storm and stress of party warfare.

"Yes," said Harcourt, softly, with a wistful faraway look in his eye, "we are, as you may say, brothers."

"So were Cain and Abel," said Lord Morris.

Provided For

"Do you find that the cost of living keeps on increasing?"

"No. I have at last succeeded in getting it so arranged that both of my sons-in-law can live at the expense of our stockholders."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Too Quick

While reporting a term of court in an outlying county a village merchant was prosecuted for "arson." It developed that the business men of the town had retained a "special prosecutor" to assist in the case. The attorney for the defendant invariably asked each witness if he had ever contributed anything toward the support of the "special prosecutor." One old man was very zealous in his efforts to convict the defendant. The attorney started to ask him the regular "contribution" question, but the witness interrupted him and gave his answer in the middle of the question, with the following result:

"Have you ever contributed anything toward the support—"

"No, sir; I never did—not a cent."

"—of your family?"

The witness was excused amid the laughter of the court, jury and audience. He left the room mad as a hornet and was heard to mutter, "I ain't got no family."—West Publishing Company.

Minard's Liniment used by Physician.

They were speaking of force of habit and Henry C. Hall was reminded of a pretty telephone girl named Miss Marie.

One night Miss Marie went to church, and, being somewhat tired, she fell asleep during the rather protracted sermon. Finally the sermon was concluded, and after the usual prayer, the minister picked up the hymnal.

"Brethren and sisters," he announced, glancing at the choir and then at the congregation, "we shall sing hymn three-forty-three. Hymn three-forty-three."

"The line is busy," cried Miss Marie, suddenly waking up, and hearing the dominie's last words. "Please call again."

Shiloh 25¢

The family remedy for Coughs and Colds. Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1870.

Dividing the Effects

"Well, wife, we are divorced."

"Yes."

"Let us divide our valuables equally."

"Would you rather have the grand piano or this porterhouse steak?"—Kansas City Journal.

Dad (who has brought his son to the links for the first time)—"Is it a good lie, Harold?"

Harold (unconsciously ranking him with the great)—"aFther, I cannot tell a good lie."—Punch.

Motorist (on country road)—I'll give you £5 for that picture if you don't put another stroke to it.

Artist—I am really very flattered by your offer; but it is not quite finished.

Motorist—Oh! that doesn't matter; I just want the canvas to mend a busted tire with.

Every Stiff Joint Limbered, Rheumatism Cured!

That Old Family Remedy "Nerviline" is Guaranteed for the Worst Cases

CURES NEURALGIA, BACKACHE, LUMBAGO

Rheumatism today is unnecessary. It is so well understood and so readily curable that every day we have reports of old chronics being freed of their tormenter.

"I can speak confidently of the Nerviline treatment, for the simple reason that it cured me," writes Albert B. Cornelius, from Kingston. "You can't imagine how stiff and lame and sore I was. Nights at a time I couldn't sleep well. I followed the Nerviline directions carefully—had it rubbed into the sore regions four or five times every day. Every rubbing helped to reduce the pain. The swelling went down. I got a fair measure of relief in a week. I also took two Ferrozone Tablets with my meals. They increased my appetite and spirits, purified my blood and toned up my system generally.

"I am as well today as a man could be—in perfect good health. I give Nerviline all the credit."

A large family size bottle of Nerviline costs only 50c., or the trial size 25c., and is useful in a hundred ills in the family. Whether it's toothache, earache, headache, neuralgia, lame back or a cold, Nerviline will cure just as readily as it will cure rheumatism. For family use nothing equals Nerviline.

Small Tacks

How is this for a stunt? The centre of the tack industry used to be Bromagrove, a town in Worcestershire, Eng., where all work was done by hand. It was a common feat for experts to forge 1,000 to 1,200 tacks so small as to fill the barrel of an ordinary goose quill, their weight being only about twenty grains.

"No, Gladys," said Mrs. Cumrox; "you cannot go to the party tonight."

"Why not?"

"Because we cannot be out of fashion. There is only one set of rainbow hair in the house, and I am going to wear that myself."—Washington Star.

A popular actress was condemning the flirt.

"The flirt," she said, "has a good time in the present—a good time of a sort in the present—but what about the future? Many a girl is on the shelf today because she kept men on the rack yesterday."—Washington Star.

Crisply Explained

New Governess—"When I was your age I could answer any question in grammar."

Gladys—"Really? But then you had a different teacher."—Exchange.

PARALYSIS AND LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA

The most dreaded results of neglected nervous diseases—Study this chart and the symptoms stated here to learn if you are in danger—DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD will cure you.

To understand paralysis and locomotor ataxia, which is paralysis of the limbs, and their causes, it is well to remember that every movement of the body or its members is due to the contraction of muscle, which can only take place under the influence of nerve force. As this all-important nerve force is created in the nerve centres of the brain and spinal cord, and conducted along wire-like nerve fibres to the various parts of the body, any derangement of the brain, spinal cord or nerve fibres may result in paralysis or loss of the power of movement.



A.—The Cerebrum is the centre of intelligence and thought.

B.—The Cerebellum controls the action of the voluntary muscles.

C.—The Medulla Oblongata.

D.—The Spinal Cord carries nerve force from the brain to the nerve fibres.

E.—Cauda Equina.

F.—Sciatic Nerve, the derangement of which is known as sciatica and sciatic rheumatism.

Paralysis, then, is the natural result of all neglected nervous diseases.

If you find yourself nervous and irritable, oversensitive to light, sound and motion, addicted to continual movement or tapping of the fingers, twitching of the muscles, sudden startings and jerkings of the limbs during sleep; if you have nervous headaches or dyspepsia, are unable to sleep or rest, feel downhearted and discouraged, and unfit to fight the battles of life; if your nerves are weak and exhausted, your blood thin and watery, you have every reason to fear paralysis of at least some part of the body, and consequent suffering and helplessness.

Paralysis can always be prevented, and partial paralysis actually cured, by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The time to begin treatment is when any of the above-mentioned symptoms become apparent. These are indications of a degeneration of the nerve cells, and when nerve force becomes exhausted, paralysis is bound to follow.

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

acts on the system in an entirely different way to ordinary medicines. It is neither a stimulant to whip tired nerves to renewed activity, nor a narcotic, or opiate, to deaden the nerves. On the contrary, it is a food cure, which forms new, red corpuscles in the blood and creates new nerve cells. Every day it is bringing back health, strength and vitality to scores and hundreds who have become discouraged through the failure of doctors and other treatments to cure them. Why not get started on the way to health at once by using this great food cure? Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. At all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., LIMITED, Toronto. Write for booklet on "The Nerves."

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J. B. SCHULTZ
LESSEE Standard Coal Mine

BIG FEEDS

Stampede Week at the

FARMERS HOME

June 11 and 12—Big Stampede at Gleichen.

ORNAMENTAL STONES AND CANADIAN BUILDING

Stone-cutters' Union Anxious to Have Work Done in Canada—Serious Competition From American Stone

The Toronto Stone Cutters' Union have issued a very attractive and interesting booklet dealing with the subject of "Building Stones—both Canadian and Imported." The book is a credit to organized labor, and particularly to the Stone Cutters' Union, who edited it. It not only contains a general description of the various stones that are used in Canada, but also a chemical analysis of the different varieties, and it is well illustrated with splendid photographs of typical buildings containing the different stones described.

Canadian Sandstones

Dealing with the subject of Canadian Sand Stones, the Stone Cutters state their views as follows:

In presenting for your consideration the Sandstones of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, with the chemical analysis of same, we may be pardoned for making a few observations upon our outlook as Canadian citizens.

Experience has taught us that it is a wise policy to stand for the development of home industries; and believing that this is the only safe course to pursue in protecting the home worker against the invasion of foreign products, "which factor is playing such havoc in our craft at the present time, owing to the remarkable development of machinery, and the manner in which artificial methods facilitate the production of wealth.

The evil resulting from this is easily discerned in the number of skilled mechanics either temporarily employed or totally unemployed. We clearly foresee the foolishness of endeavoring to prohibit mechanical means of production, "but" we are of opinion that a condition could be made operative which would result in a minimum of suffering, to those dependent upon the industry for a living, namely: (1) That as far as possible all work should be executed in the locality for which the construction is intended. (2) And secondly, that preference should be given to home products as far as the supply is possible.

Between Two Evils

Many objections may be raised to these suggestions, but we are placed in the unfortunate position of having to choose between two evils, and, like wise men, choose the lesser. The question of supply will probably take priority in the objections, and without discussing the question on its broad merits here, we conclude that from a national point of view, we have a home market, "why not a home supply?"

There is an abundance of stone in the provinces, and if its production was facilitated, could supply every legitimate demand of the building industry. So far as the stones themselves are concerned, they stand well in comparison to other stones not produced in the provinces. (The necessary chemical combination and the demonstration of actual strength of the same, and, considering that we have almost every variety of sandstone possessing the desirable characteristics for the expression of artistic design), leads us to conclude that the advocacy of its practical utility is reasonable, and to accomplish a much wider use of these stones is not beyond our expectation.

Asked by Stone Cutters

To the manufacturers is commonly attributed all of the agitation for "Made-in-Canada" goods, and for the policy of moderate protection which encourages the production of manufactured goods in Canada. It is interesting to know, therefore, that the decision of the Government to put a duty on building stone did not result from the efforts of the quarry men, but rather from the agitation which was so ably conducted by the local Stone Cutters' Unions in such places as Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and elsewhere in Canada. The Canadian mechanic knows full well that any policy which provides work for his rivals in a foreign country is not going to help him solve his individual problem of the high cost of living. Hence his desire to have the Government adopt a policy which would insure him a reasonable amount of work in his own country. All the larger Western cities are interested in this question, since most have the stone cutters' trade in their midst. In addition, there are a number of Western quarries, the demand for whose product will be greatly increased as the result of the policy the Government announced last month, and which will, therefore, employ more men.

The shipping facilities of the farmers of Argentina are fearfully inadequate compared with those that prevail in Canada, and it is doubtful if even in their bluest moments our Western farmers would think of leaving Canada for the far away fields of Argentina.

Namaka Notes

A dance was held in the Namaka Hall on Friday, June 5th to welMr. and Mrs. Leonard Atkins who have returned to Namaka from their honeymoon trip in the States. A handsome carving set was presented to the happy couple as a memento of the occasion and as a token of goodwill in welcoming the bride. Leonard is captain of the Namaka baseball club and is known as a good farmer. All their neighbors join in wishing long life and happiness to the newly-wedded couple.

Namaka had its first picture show Saturday evening. This is something of an experiment for Namaka. An enterprising showman rented Johnson's Hall and a good show was put on.

The rain has done a lot of good. The crops needed it badly. At time of writing the clouds are still lowering and the farmers are hoping that more rain will fall during the next few days.

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Here you are

I have just snapped up a large bunch of dry cells. They are the famous

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the best and longest life dry cell on the market. These are being sold at ridiculous low prices. Get your supply now while they last. The price is 35 cents each, all guaranteed fresh, each cell tested before you take them away. Order them now before you forget.

F. A. Williams
Gleichen - - Alta.

Assessment Roll, 1914

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll of the Town of Gleichen for the year 1914 has been prepared and is now open for inspection at the office of the secretary-treasurer of the town from 10 o'clock in the forenoon to four o'clock in the afternoon on every day which is not a public holiday except Saturday (and on that day from 10 o'clock in the morning to 12 o'clock noon), and that any ratepayer who desires to object to the assessment of himself or of any other person must within thirty days after date of this notice lodge his complaint in writing at my office.

Dated this 23rd day of May, 1914.

W. H. McKie, Assessor.

TROTTING STALLION FOR SERVICE

The Prize Winning Stallion
BARON CHIMES

will stand for the season 1914 at
Burr's Livery Barn, Gleichen

He is registered under the rules of the American Trotting Register as follows: 28993 Baron Chimes (6) b. h. foal 1899; by Chimes 5338; dam Mayetta, by Baron Wilks 4578; grand dam Augustine by Pancoat 3149, etc.

Baron Chimes 28993, time 2:16 (Sire of 8 in the 2:20 class) by Chimes (Sire of 81 in the 2:30 list and 4 in the 2:06 list) he by Electioneer (with dams of 131 and sires of 260 in the 2:30 list; he is by Hamiltonian 10 the world's famous sire for speed. First dam Jenny Hinman, the dam of Brian Brau who won the Canadian Futurity in Toronto in 1902 (open to the Dominion); Anni V 2:15¼; Grace B 2.24; Jenny Hinman Vol XVI by Naaman 7264. 2nd dam Katie Robinson by Ash and Patchen 18 and others.

Terms—$5 at time of breeding and balance payable February 1, 1914

CERTIFICATE

The pedigree of the trotting stallion Baron Chimes 28,993 is described as follows; Breed standard; color bay; foaled in the year 1899, has been examined in the Department, and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered in a stud book recognized by the Department.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 32st day of January 1911.

Geo. Harcourt
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Terms on application to
J. H. RILEY, Owner

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Under the Company's new policy no land is sold to speculators, but only to those who will occupy and improve it. The terms of sale are now one-twentieth cash and the balance spread over twenty years, with interest at six per cent per annum.

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Under certain conditions the Company will advance a loan of $2000 to new settlers to be used in erecting a house and barn, fencing the land and sinking a well. This loan is repayable on the same terms as the purchase price.

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$75,000 for Prizes, Purses and Attractions. Entries close June 22nd. Prize List on Application.

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Fred J. C. Cox, President — A. W. Bell, Secretary

NOTICE

I cannot meet my payments on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 21, R. 22 W. 4th. Will sell or trade my equity, which amounts to $1000 dollar for dollar. Terms to suit. What have you to offer?

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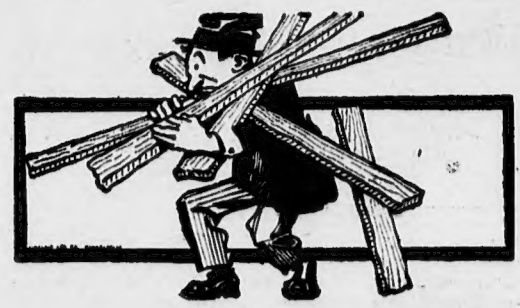
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Garden Spades: Warranted Solid Steel $1
Rakes: 45c, 50c, 90c and $1
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You want seeds that will GROW---step in to our grocery department and see our three lines of high-grade seeds— "McKenzie's" "Ferry's" and "Steele, Briggs," in packages. Also peas, rape seed, alfalfa, Western Rye Grass, Brome, and Onion sets in large or small quantities.

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S. A. Hall

THE COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

Still Increasing Steadily—The Underwood Tariff Has Not Produced Promised Reductions

It will be remembered that some radical advocates of the Underwood Tariff prophesied that, when it became law, the cost of living would fall like a parachute.

Even the moderate adherents of the Underwood theories argued that lowering the tariff would reduce to some extent the burden of securing the necessities of life.

Is the Underwood Tariff producing this happy result?

Bulletin 138, which is just being issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, at Washington dealing with fifteen staple articles of food, shows that, when the price of each of these articles of food is considered according to the average consumption in workingmen's families retail prices were on a higher level on October 15th, 1913, than at any other time during the last twenty three years. Retail prices of food on October 15th, 1913, were 70.8 per cent above the average price for the ten year period, 1890 to 1899; 7.9 per cent above the price on October 15th, 1912 and 16.9 per cent. above the price on October 15th, 1911.

This bulletin is one of the Bureau's regular series on retail prices. It shows actual prices for September and October, 1913, and September and October, 1912, and also summaries retail prices for the period from 1890 to October, 1913.

Comparing retail prices on October 15th, 1913, with prices on the same date in 1912, thirteen of the fifteen articles for which quotations are given advanced and two declined in price. Potatoes advanced 42.3 per cent eggs advanced 14.2 per cent.; round steak advanced 13.9 per cent.; lard advanced 10.6 per cent.; rib roast advanced 3.8 per cent.; sirloin steak advanced 3.3 per cent.; bacon advanced 3.2 per cent.; hens advanced 7.5 per cent.; pork chops advanced 6.3 per cent.; butter advanced 3.7 per cent.; milk advanced 2.7 per cent corn meal advanced 1.7 per cent., and lard advanced 1.0 per cent. Sugar declined 3.3 per cent., and flour declined 2.6 per cent.

As the Underwood Tariff went into effect on October 13th, 1913, it was operating only twelve days before the above statistics were taken; hence it would be unreasonable to expect marked results in so short a period. However, the passage of the Act was practically certain for months before it was finally approved; yet this certainty did not cause prices to be lowered.

This is a further proof of the old saying that "Trade laughs at Tariffs." It would seem to indicate beyond a doubt that the increase in the cost of living cannot rightly be fastened to the system of protection, modified or otherwise. United States has for over a generation been an example of what a policy of extreme protection can do to build up the country.

CO-OPERATIVE WAGES

Returns to Workers Very Low England in Their Own Establishments

According to Professor Swanson in an article on "Productive Co-operation," which has recently appeared in a Toronto periodical, the "Wholesale Societies in the British Co-operative Movement in 1910 employed about 17,000 productive workers, paying them £920,000 or $4,600,000 in wages. The Retail Societies employed 21,000 workers in production, and paid them wages to the amount of £1,310,000 or $6,550,000. The associated workers with 7,300 productive employes, paid £368,000 or $1,840,000 in wages. This works out for the three groups to £54 4s., or $270, £57 12s., or $288 and £50 8s., or $250 per worker per annum. In the last class the worker is also given $7.50 as bonus, making his annual wage equal to $258. These average are certainly not in excess of those paid by private employers. Socialistic critics are undoubtedly correct when they charge the system with making poorer returns to the employe than does private industry. For example, the average earnings of the employes of the British railways amounted at the same period, to which the above figures refer, to £45, or $225 per worker."

It should be remembered of course that these are the wages that prevail under Free Trade in Great Britain, and while they would seem unjustly low to a good Canadian mechanic there is no doubt that the relatively higher Canadian wages are explained to a great extent by the moderate protection policy which has prevailed in this country for the last thirty years.

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Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable; act gently on the liver, stomach and bowels—cure constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

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Carter Medicine Co.

NEW HOPE FOR SUFFERERS FROM PARALYSIS

There are cases of paralysis that cannot be cured. But that is far different from saying that every case of paralysis is incurable. There is absolute proof that many forms of this disease are curable. Of the cases that cannot be cured many can be so benefitted that the formerly helpless sufferer can once more find life worth living.

Attention is called to the remarkable cures that have been effected in case of partial disorders, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Some of these cures are so wonderful as to challenge belief, but in every case the statements have been carefully verified and may be investigated by anyone interested. In this connection the case of Miss B. Milehan, of St. John, N.B., is worthy of the most careful attention. Miss Milehan says: "Some three years ago I was taken seriously ill with phthisis. The doctors brought me safely through this dreadful trouble, and I was assumed to be well. But two weeks later I took a relapse, my chest and limbs becoming paralyzed. I could neither speak nor walk. I was under the best of medical care, and after a few weeks was able to sit up in bed, but my mind was still completely paralyzed and I could only utter unintelligible sounds. I was treated by three of St. John's best physicians, for this trouble and my case was given up as hopeless. A friend asked me to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I had been so much on medicine without help that I thought it would be only a further waste of money. However, I got myself growing daily weaker and weaker, and decided as a last chance that I would try the pills. By the time I had taken half a dozen boxes I could walk across the floor, something doctors had told me could never happen again. I still continued taking the pills, my speech returned, and I felt myself in perfect health. My friends thought my restoration to be little short of a miracle, and I think myself that I have to thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I am living today, and I feel confident they can do quite as much for others as they did for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills effect cures in cases of this kind because they make new, rich, red blood which feeds and strengthens the nerves, and tones up the whole system. In this way the seed of a medicine gives these pills a trial. We are willing to leave the decision entirely with you. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Nothing is quite so much beneath a true sportsman as shooting fowl before giving them a fighting chance on the wing.

A hunter of this type was in the field with another man who was out for his first hunt. Soon a quail was discovered running in the road ahead of them.

"Don't shoot it on the run," the experienced hunter said. "Wait, laughingly, when he saw the other raise his gun.

"I won't," I'll wait till it stops."—Harper's Magazine.

An Indian Ghost Story

Several years ago I had a studio in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the walls of my reception rooms and office were hung with large photographs of Indians. One day I was visited by six men of the Navajo tribe who, after examining and admiring, made known the real cause of their call. Directly over my desk was a framed portrait of one of the old medicine men of their tribe, who had just died. Believing that a part of his soul was imprisoned in the portrait they came to ask me to look in him—they asked me if I would not destroy it, so that his spirit might be released and be at peace. I immediately took the print from the frame and tore it into bits while the men looked on with silent approval. After I threw the pieces each dusky savage in turn rose and filed quietly out of the room. They did not suspect that there might still be in existence other copies of the picture, or a negative.—Karl Moon in Leslie's.

I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

Dalhousie.

I cured a horse, badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

St. Peter's, C.B. ED. W. LINLIFF.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling with MINARD'S LINIMENT

THOS. W. PAYNE.

Bathurst N.B.

Bride's First Mistake

An amusing incident recently took place in a hotel at a popular seaside resort. At one of the tables in the writing room sat the young and charming Mrs. Newlywed who was engaged on a letter. Suddenly she stopped, laid down her pen and stood in front of the window, when she stared at the ceiling, evidently deep in thought. Finally she made a number of jottings on the blotter beside her, examined them carefully and then resumed her letter. After a busy and unbroken hour she rose and, on being called for carefully scrapped the correspondent to take his seat at that table not long afterward. In the blotter each word was followed by a formidable question mark, was the guy-bonus insertion "Happiness? Happiness?" And, alas, Mrs. N. had made the fatal mistake of her married life. The first two words had a determined line drawn through them.—Glasgow News.

On the Job

"Do you keep Par From the Madening Crowd?" asked the lady at the book counter of the department store.

"No, ma'am," replied the girl attendant; "I can't. I have to work here bargain days, too."—Yonkers Statesman.

A FRIEND IN NEED

Showing That Even an Undesirable Cat Has Its Uses

They were talking about the crooked streets that characterize some of the older towns the other night, when Congressman J. Henry Goeke of Ohio was reminded of the conversation between Smith and Jones. Smith and Jones met in the smoke end of a Pullman car one afternoon and during the gabfest that ensued Smith referred to the town into which he had just moved.

"The streets of the blooming burg," he editorially described, "have the crookedest of anything in that line on the face of the earth. You may not believe it, but a couple of days after we got there my wife wanted to lose one of our cats, so I took one out to her and leave it along the river about a mile distant. Well sir—

"I see, old pal," smilingly interjected Jones, "that's where you lost the cat all right."

"You've got another guess," returned Smith. "I hadn't followed the cat I would never have found my way back home."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Origin of Tumblers

The glasses we now know as tumblers differ widely from the drinking vessel to which the name was first applied. Those appear to have been of metal or wood, and from their peculiar shape seem to have served as pegs when not actually in the bottle. One authority says they were called "tumblers" because they could not be set down, except on the side when empty; and another argues their name from their original shape, rounded at the bottom, so that they tumbled over unless they were carefully set down. Tumblers were probably introduced into England from Germany, for goblets of wood, rounded at the base, on this plan are available over, are still made in that country.

Not a Pear

Those who love to study human nature often derive as much pleasure from watching the people who visit picture galleries as they receive from the pictures themselves.

Two young women were looking at a picture in one of the art galleries entitled "His Only Pair." The artist had depicted a poor boy sitting up in bed while his hard working mother mends his only pair of trousers. The boy, although obliged to remain in bed while the repairs are in progress, is contentedly eating an orange.

One of the visitors evinced a special interest in the picture and gazed long and earnestly at it. Then, turning to her companion, remarked:

"His Only Pair, I don't call that a pear myself. It's an orange that he is eating."—Detroit Free Press.

A henpecked man was set to work by his wife to do a bit of repair work to the front door. Every time by was so engaged the wife would, from time to time, go out to see what progress he was making.

"Is there anything you need?" asked she, on the second trip. The man on the ladder gulped once or twice, and made out to choke down a curse, but the question and again a gulp was the only answer.

"Why don't you answer me?" she demanded ominously.

The luckless man turned most apologetically and said: "But, sweetheart, my mouth is full of screws. I couldn't answer until I swallowed some."

Seek Royal Trophies

The tentative preparations for the international horse show, to be held in London beginning June 4, indicate that the coming exhibition will be conducted upon more elaborate lines than in the past. Close to $70,000 will be offered in prize money, cups and plate.

The trophies include the King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra cups, two of the most valued horse show prizes in the list. Both France (usually represented by the legs of cup on the King Edward cup, and rivalry for this prize has been keen since such a third victory by either country will mean permanent possession of the trophy.

Quite Lady-Like

Frances came downstairs like a ton of bricks. Frances, said the little girl's mother, "you come downstairs so noisily that you could be heard all over the house. Now go back and come down quietly and properly, as a lady should be."

Frances retired, and in a few minutes re-appeared, quite

"Did you hear me come downstairs this time, mother?" she asked.

"No, dear, you came down like a lady that time," replied her mother.

"Yes," said Frances, "I slid down the banisters."

The Nile and Juveniles

The conversation at a recent dinner in Washington turned on the bright sayings of the rising generation when Congressman R. F. Burgess of Texas was reminded of an incident that happened in a public school.

One day the teacher was instructing a class of youngsters in geography, and in order to hold them to close their books while she asked a few questions, she began thus:

"Johnny," said she, beginning with a bright-faced youngster, "what is the name of the principal river of Egypt?"

"The Nile," was the easy rejoinder of Johnny.

"That's right," returned the teacher, encouragingly. "Now, please give me the name of the Nile's smaller tributary."

"Juv-lines, Miss Mary," answered Johnny.—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Electric Sterilization

Liverpool experiments in sterilizing milk by a high tension electric current are said to have yielded wonderful results.

London's Night Workers

Including policemen, pressmen, bakers, postal employees and market people, at least 120,000 people work all night in London.

Lighthouse Bird Perches

Bird perches on lighthouses will soon be put to the test as a device for saving the lives of hundreds of birds who, in the ordinary way, would perish on striking the lenses of the powerful lights during their flights to England for the summer. Recent observations has led to the belief that the birds are not killed as a rule dashing against the light, but by sheer weariness. The lighthouses probably disturb the instinct of the birds for direction but if the light is made in one dash they keep the sense of direction intact. If they stop and circle around the light they become temporarily dazed.

The Royal Society for the Preservation of Birds is interested in this scheme, and it is hoped to make bird perches a permanent equipment of the lighthouse.

Its Virtue Cannot be Described—No one can attempt to describe the power that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil possesses. Its originator was fortunate in being blessed by the wonderful qualities that his compound possessed. That he was the benefactor of humanity is shown by the myriads that rise in praise of this wonderful Oil. Be familiar as everyone with it that it is prized as a household medicine everywhere.

A Shoil Game

"Genevieve, I notice you like to write your name on the eggs you buy."

"Yes," admitted the dairymaid. "Do you object?"

"Not at all," said the farmer. "I only have a pretty name. Write it upon every egg you purchase, but don't set down any dates."—Kansas City Journal.

Are Your Corns Tender?

Why keep them—why suffer when cure can be had in twenty-four hours? Use Holloway's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor? Its heeling balms and soothing qualities relieve the pain in a few hours, the hard kernel of the corn is dissolved away. Absolute satisfaction in a 25c box of Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor.

Good Bait

Fish stories are supposed to be unique as stretchers of the imagination, but those of the diary told by a recent Brit'sh visitor at Washington are unique.

It seems that one of his acquaintances, a traveller of some note, had sold a small farm in Oklahoma, and the latter was complaining because there were no fish in the garden.

"Set some traps," suggested the traveler, "and they will come."

"Sure, an' will they come thin?"

"Yes," I was in Africa, and there wasn't a river, lake or brook within 200 miles. I wanted some one to cook, so I hung a pair of earrings and a bracelet on a tree and the first morning found five negresses under the branches."—New York Tribune.

SHILOH quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents

Belle (slyly)—I noticed a percept this colonial bonnet on George and Maria this evening as they sat at a table in the tea room.

Nell (indignantly)—What is a quarrel Belle—Oh, no. It was a pink ice cream.—Baltimore American.

The Wearying Chase

Tommy could not understand why his teacher thought the the following composition was not a success. A Hunting Adventure lacked animation and excitement.

Pursued by the relentless hunter, the panting gazelle sprang from cliff to cliff in its last fight for liberty. Before her yawned the chasm, behind her the hunter.—Youths Companion.

"George," said the wife to her generally unappreciative husband, "how can you like my new hat?"

"Well, my dear," said George, with great caution, "to tell you the truth—"

"Stop right there, George! If you're going to talk that way about it, I don't want to know."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Simplified Breakfasts

Make for good days

From a package of fresh, crisp

Post Toasties

fill a bowl and add cream or milk.

Then, with some fruit, a cup of Instant Postum, and a poached egg or two if you like, you have a simple breakfast that is wholesome and satisfying.

Toasties are bits of corn carefully cooked, delicately seasoned, and toasted to an appetizing "brown" without being touched by hand. They look good, taste good, and

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers—

Everywhere!

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont

"SAFETY FIRST"

Is the "Golden Rule" nowadays, which is why you should deal with the Grocer who wraps his goods in

Eddy's Antiseptic Paper Bags

News to most women!

Oven-tested flour is for sale. Instead of buying ordinary flour you can buy flour whose baking ability has been proven in an oven:

A ten pound sample is taken from each shipment of wheat at the mill. This is ground into flour. The flour is baked into bread.

If this flour bakes into bread high in quality and large in quantity we keep the whole shipment of wheat and grind it. Otherwise we sell it.

More "proven" bread from this flour is a certainty!

PURITY

"More Bread and Better Bread" and "Better Pastry Too"

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ENGINEERS & BOILERMAKERS

Engines of all kinds, Boilers of all kinds, Plumbing Machinery, Tanks, Heavy Plate Work, etc.—Write for prices.

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GIN PILLS

are just as good for the Bladder as they are for the Kidneys. If there is trouble in retaining urine—if you have to get up three or four times or oftener during the night—if the urine is hot and scalding—Gin Pills will quickly relieve the trouble. They cure the kidneys and heal the irritated bladder. 50c. a box; 6 for $2.50. At all dealers or post on receipt of price.

Sample free if you mention this paper. 184

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What about your wife and children? Will they dress well after you are gone? Will your children be educated? Have a talk to-day with an agent of

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OFFICES:—Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver. Agents Wanted.

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The child's delight. The picnicker's choice. Everybody's favorite.

Full flavored and perfectly cooked make delicious sandwiches.

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CANCER

Book Free. A simple Home treatment removed lump from third breast. Oil sores, ulcers and growths cured. Druggists prescribe it. Book free to any one afflicted. Dr. D. M. Bye, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Of Marking Devices. Send for it. DICKINSON, The Stamp Man. 111A First Street East, Calgary.

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A NEW DISCOVERY THAT WILL CURE YOU BY MAIL. SENT ON TRIAL. NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. NEVER FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD POISON, STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, OR ANY CHRONIC AILMENT. WRITE TO-DAY FOR FREE BOOK AND TESTIMONIALS. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, KNOWN AS THE

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Positively cures all the above troubles. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1 for ordinary cases, No. 2 for bad cases, No. 3 for chronic cases. Price $2.00 per box. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, to any address in the world. We want to prove THERAPION FULL CURE 100.

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Organized Charity

"That's a funny sort of interpreter you have here. He never says a word."

"He's a poor deaf and dumb man who was trying to help. Everyone must live, you know."—Journal Amusant.

Lady Visitor—Oh, Tommy, you have a nice new suit!

Tommy—Yes. I think the man pa bought it from is sorry he sold it. He's always calling.

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids, Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c., 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c. Eye Book Free by Mail. If Eye Pain Good for All Eyes that Need Glass Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

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Always Reliable

Relief from the ailments caused by disordered stomach, torpid liver, or constipation is given —quickly, safely, and surely—by the tried and reliable

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

Spread E. D. SMITH'S JAM

on the children's bread and watch them smile

Can be had from your Grocer

"I'm horribly afraid," said the popular young actor, "that my wife will take a notion some morning to get a divorce."

"Well, you might prevent her from doing that by refraining from giving her any excuse."

"I know, but one hates to be called eccentric."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The soap and cleansing material used in the Canadian public schools costs $20,000 annually.

Never Again

A man, who had been sick, told a friend that he was being treated by a certain physician.

"Don't you know," said the friend, "that that doctor allows all his patients to die on his hands?"

"Well, if he lets me die on his hands, I'll never patronize him again!" replied the other indignantly.—Indianapolis News.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First applicat on gives relief, 50c.

And You Get Taken in

"What is this kleptomania I read so much about in the papers. Is it catching?"

"No; it is taking."

"Aren't some of the hats women wear absurd?"

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne; "and yet when one sees them on they look so appropriate."—Washington Star.

A certain lady in Paris gives periodical dinners, at which assemble most of the best known wits and literati of the day. The rule of the mansion is that while one person discourses no interruption whatever can be permitted. It is said that M. Renan once attended one of these dinners, and, being in excellent vein, talked without a break during the whole repast. Toward the end of the dinner a guest was heard to utter a sentence. After they had left the table, however, she at once informed the extinguished individual that, as M. Renan had now finished his conversation, she would gladly hear what he had to say. The guest modestly declined; the hostess insisted.

"I am certain it was something of consequence," she said.

"Alas, madame," he answered, "it was, indeed; but now it is too late. I should have liked a little more of that iced pudding."

A lady who had called to see Mrs. B. found her little son, Frank, in the library rubbing his eyes and saying, "Bleepy!" she inquired.

"No," grunted Frank.

"I suppose you usually go to bed with the others about this time, do you?"

"Yes, I don't!" snapped Frank. "I have a little bed in my room all to myself."—The, Delineator.

A man's animosity toward a politician is measured by the amount of interest that it does not cease even when the opponent is dead. A gentleman who had figured prominently suddenly came to the end of a long and useful life. On the day of the funeral one of the strongest politicl enemies of the deceased was asked:

"Are you going to attend Mr. —'s funeral today?"

"No," responded the distinguished gentleman, deliberately, "but I wish you to understand I heartily approve of it."

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE THROUGHOUT DOMINION

IN EASTERN CANADA PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND HAS THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE

In Western Canada Every Effort is Put Forth in Providing Means of Education for the Increasing Population, New Schools Being Opened Every Week of the Year.

The school attendance in Canada is set forth in a statistical work just published by the census branch and based upon the last census. The total population between the ages of six and twenty years was 2,142,909, of which number 1,124,800 were attending school in 1910. The percentage is 52.51. Of the total 991,534 were Canadians, 58,115 British and 75,151 foreign born. In the eastern provinces the highest percentage of attendance between 7 and 14 years was in Prince Edward Island with 84.60 per cent., closely followed by Ontario with 84.27 per cent.; Nova Scotia with 82.86 per cent.; Quebec with 80.96 per cent., and New Brunswick 80.05 per cent. In the west, British Columbia led with 75.33 per cent.; Manitoba second with 74.64 per cent.; Saskatchewan, 66.71, and Alberta, 62.83.

In 1911 Prince Edward Island had a school for the 196 of the total population, Nova Scotia one for every 185, New Brunswick one for every 186, Quebec one for every 290, and Ontario one for every 376.

Quebec and Ontario show the greatest percentage of children between 7 and 14 years of age attending school for more than six months, it being 76.47 per cent. of the total number in Quebec and 74.43 per cent. in Ontario. In the Maritime provinces, the percentage ranges from 62 to 67 and in the west from 43 to 61.

Conditions in the West

The bulletin referring more particularly to the west says: "The western provinces being the mecca of the immigrant and the bachelor homesteader from the eastern provinces, have to face the conditions which are incident to the opening up of settlement in a new country and therefore cannot be adversely compared as regards school attendance with older provinces of Canada, where conditions are stable. There are many things which render it difficult for the settler, whether immigrant or Canadian born, to procure a working education for his children—the principal of which are, for the immigrant, if a foreign lack of knowledge of our language, and for all classes, if homesteaders, that they have to take up land and make homes beyond the point where municipal organizations exist and which have unwillingly, for some years to deny their children an absolute necessity of a common school education.

"That the western provinces have not been remiss in their duty in providing means of education for the multitudes, which flock to their cities and spread over the plains in an ever increasing volume, is evidenced by the fact that Manitoba put in operation on an average two news schools per week, each year since 1906, Saskatchewan about five and Alberta about three per week.

Percentage of Attendance

Quebec and Ontario shows the greatest percentage for children 7 to 14 years of age attending school for more than six months, being 76.47 per cent. of the total number in Quebec and 74.43 per cent. in Ontario. In the Maritime provinces, the percentage ranges from 64.24 to 67.90 per cent. and in the prairie provinces, from 43.76 per cent., in Saskatchewan to 61.74 per cent. in Manitoba. In British Columbia the proportion was 67.34 per cent. The Maritime and prairie provinces show the greatest proportion attending school from four to six months in the year.

Of the school population between 6 and 16 only 67.90 per cent. of males and 68.78 per cent. of females were reported as being at school for any length of time in the school year preceding the census. In other words, for Canada, exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories, 321 boys and 313 girls per 1,000 of this age were allowed to remain away from school. According to this age grouping the highest percentage of school attendance, 72.58 per cent. for males and 72.61 per cent. for females was made by Prince Edward Island and the lowest by Alberta, with 54.94 per cent., for males and 54.68 per cent. for females.

SMOKE NUISANCE

Railways to be Asked by Board to Abate Trouble

The railway commission will ask the railway officials to speak to the question of requiring further and additional smoke consuming devices and the amplification of existing orders with a view to abating the smoke nuisance at terminals.

About two years ago the board passed an order compelling railways to do all in their power to avoid the smoke nuisance. The order required them to burn proper coal on their locomotives, and and also to have smoke consuming devices equipped in the round houses. Lately the board has received several complaints and as a result has decided to hear what the officials of the roads have to say against the board passing a more stringent order.

Largest Yards in the World

Construction operations, extending over a period of almost two years, have now brought to a completion the new terminal yards of the C.P.R. at North Transcona.

The Winnipeg terminals of the C. P. R. are now the largest of their kind in America and perhaps the largest in the world. All told they comprise within a fraction of a mile of 300 miles of tracks. The Transcona tracks alone make a total of 156 and cover an aggregate distance of 105 miles. On these there is a capacity for 8,000 cars now and the work in prospect for the future will bring this capacity up to 12,000 cars.

LOST GOLD MINE IN ARCTIC

Archdeacon Whittaker, Pioneer Missionary, Tells of Fruitless Hunt For Hidden Treasure

An extraordinary story of a lost gold mine, was related recently by Archdeacon Whittaker, Anglican pioneer, who has labored for 19 years among the Eskimos in the vicinity of the Mackenzie river on the fringe of the Arctic ocean. The gold mine is supposed to be located between Fort McPherson and Herschel Island. According to Archdeacon Whittaker, tradition says that a great number of years ago a party of nine men, one of them an old C.P.R. surveyor, found a gold mine, which was stated to be of fabulous value, among the mountains in the vicinity. They made elaborate geographical notes so that they would be able to find it again and then returned with the object of making the necessary arrangements to work the mine. On the way out, each of them heavily laden with precious metal, provisions ran short and seven of the party died. The two remaining organized another party but the geographical calculations were lost in the meantime and all attempts to locate the mine ended in failure. For the past twelve or thirteen years, says Archdeacon Whittaker, party after party has attempted to reach the supposed treasure.

"Two years ago," he states, "I was going down the Porcupine on my way to Dawson, and I met half a dozen men with a little steam launch and a big supply of food. By the way of a joke I said to them, 'Are you looking for a lost mine?' not suspecting that was what they were really after. They claimed to have the exact latitude and longitude with them and seemed altogether sure they would be successful. But if they found gold, nobody has ever head of it."

Archdeacon Whittaker said that a man named McRae, a mining engineer in Mexico, gave up a good job and started out with a Sextant compass to look for the treasure on the strength of inside information, he claimed he had in his possession. McRae found indications, which led him to believe he was on the right track, and he came back and secured financial backing to the extent of $12,000. He bought an elaborate outfit, including a motor launch and went in again with four men, but the expedition met the same fate as the rest. Two of the men are still living in the vicinity. Archdeacon Whittaker added that Stefansson, the noted explorer, is now using the motor boat.

A Record In Avalanches

Avalanches in Switzeralnd have been numerous recently and it is said that there have been more recorded than for over a century. From all quarters come news of destruction caused by the fall of great masses of snow down the mountain sides, but, by some happy fortune, no one has been injured, although there have been several narrow escapes.

An hotel has been destroyed and a number of houses crushed by an avalanche falling from the Col des Mcntets.

Another avalanche sweeping down from a height of 1,200 feet has damaged a number of houses in La Rosiere and carried away several chatlets. The thunder of the fall was such that it sounded as if the mountain were crashing down, and the tempest caused was so violent that in the streets of Argentire, nearly three-quarters of a mile away, it was impossible to stand upright.

At La Frasse, at the foot of the Aiguilles de Chamonix, an avalanche only came to a half at the walls of the houses of the village. An enormous number of trees were destroyed, a railway line damaged, a tunnel destroyed, and three chalets swept away.

Another avalanche has cut the road between Chamonix and Lespraz, while the former town has been deprived of light owing to damage done to its electric light works.

Yet another avalanche descended on the higher part of Argentiere, from the Aiguilles Rouges; a villa was destroyed by it, a sawmill wrecked, and serious damage done to the electrical works. No such avalanche has been recorded there since 1812. The fall of snow has been enormous, and the flakes lie over 6 feet deep in the village.

Telegraphic and telephonic communication has been cut off by the snow in the valleys of the Arve, Giffre, and Borne, while travelling is almost impossible in many parts of the country.

Dyed Shoes Are Dangerous

If you dye your brown boots black you may have to spend more money than if you bought a dozen pairs of new boots. In many of these dyes are aniline colors, which are easily absorbed by the open pores of the feet, and the result may be a very severe type of blood poisoning.

The latest case reported is that of a perfectly healthy young man who wore a pair of brown shoes that had just been dyed black and were not yet dry. In two hours he became livid, the lips bluish, the cars purple, the nostrils retracted, the skin chilly and the pulse 120 and weak.

The doctors were puzzled until they saw the newly blacked shoes in a corner of the room where the young man had flung them in his agony. After treatment the young man recovered, but he wanted no more of the shoes.

In another case a young man put on a pair of shoes dyed in the same way, and, putting on no socks, mounted his bicycle. In fifteen minutes he was seized with nausea and fell fainting from his wheel. He was seriously ill for three days.

The usual dye made for this purpose is aniline black in aniline oil, which is quickly absorbed by the pores of the feet so constantly open. The moisture of the feet aids also in dissolving the dye that has passed through the leather, making it easy for the dye to reach the feet in a soluble state.

Ice Cream Not Too Bad

An analysis of 137 samples of ice cream collected last autumn, made by A. McGill, chief Dominion analyst, shows that 49 were adulterated, while 8 were but slightly below standard.

DAIRY INSTRUCTION IN SASK.

Lantern Slides a Medium in Dairying Lessons—W. A. Wilson Holds 52 Meetings

A complete series of dairy meetings have been recently completed in Saskatchewan, which have been of great intereat and value to the farmers. Arrangements were made with the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Pacific railway companies for a first class passenger coach and accommodation for two speakers. These two coaches were fitted up under the direction of dairy branch, department of agriculture, Regina, and provided with lanterns and some eighty lantern slides, illustrating various features of dairying as conducted in the province and the work that was being done to promote the industry. Representative slides were also sohwn of dairy breeds and animals in the respective breeds with enviable records, and the speaker in each dealt fully with the merits of such animals as compared with the ordinary type.

The car remained one day at each place, and was moved from point to point by passenger train. At many points afternoon and evening meetings were held. On the Grand Trunk Pacific 28 points were visited and 52 meetings held. The total number of farmers attending the meetings was 3,861, with an average of 138 at each place and 74 at each meeting. The largest attendance at one meeting was 350, and the speakers had to move their equipment from the car to a meeting hall in town. The Canadian Pacific itinerary covered 43 points and 48 meetings were held. There was an average attendance of 60 at each meeting, and a total attendance of 2,612. The largest attendance at one meeting was 110.

The value of lantern slides at such meetings cannot be estimated. It has three chief features. It provides an attraction in securing an attendance; it enables the speaker to show what he is talking about and promotes discussion on the various subjects presented. In our past experience at such meetings we never had anything like the interesting discussions which took place at the meetings where the slides were shown. Many of the evening meetings lasted until after midnight, and the afternoon meetings, though started at two o'clock, seldom terminated before six. In addition to the lantern slides the speakers had literature for distribution, and suitable printed matter was displayed on large cards throughout the car. It was a very common occurrence to see people in the audience with their notebooks, copying all that could be copied from the printed matter before the meeting opened, and many remained afterwards to complete the information.

The railway companies co-operated nobly with the government in carrying out this programme, and supplied the coach and equipment, together with an attendant to look after the heating of the car, entirely free of cost. In this respect they gave a great deal of assistance to the dairy industry in this province, and have shown their broad-mindedness in extending this liberal assistance to an industry requiring so much attention.

New Form of Civilization

That the Basustos in South Africa are capable of emerging from their tribal system into a new form of civilization, apart from white influence whatever, is the belief of Lord Selborne, a former High Commissioner for South Africa.

"But it will take a great many generations," he added. "Yet the process has begun, and it is very interesting to see the evolution from the ordinary hut to the nice house, and also to see the evolution from the tribal system of cultivation to that of individual tenure of land. Those in Europe who think that our civilization might be improved by our abolition of all forms of private property might do worse than consider the attempts of the more intelligent Basutos to escape from their tribal system."

Lord Selborne further declared his conviction that there was nothing to fear from the Basutos in South Africa unless they were misgoverned.

Telephoned Between Train and Depot

While the eastbound Lackawanna Limited of the D. L. and W.R.R. was speeding on a non-stop run over the 53 miles between Scranton and Stroddsburg, Penna., C. V. Logwood, engineer of the Deforest Engineering company, sat in a little compartment on the train and talked easily with the telephone to Engineer Graf, of the Lackawanna company, who was sitting in the wireless room in the railroad station at Scranton.

This was the first successful trial of wireless telephoning between a moving train and a fixed station and everything worked fine. The Deforest amplifier, an invention of Lee Deforest, was used and made possible amplification of speech fifty times above the normal. The wireless telephony is a development of wireless telegraphy between a moving train and a fixed station which the Lackawanna perfected and put into practical use several months ago.

Changes in Naval Training

Changes have been made in the conditions governing the admission of naval cadets to the training college at Halifax. As Canada has no navy, those who pass through the college are no longer bound to adopt a naval career, while the government no longer promises to secure employment for them in the navy.

The college is to become an educational institution along the lines of the R.M.C. at Kingston. In addition to a general education, cadets will receive instruction in marine subjects and marine engineering, thus qualifying themselves for employment in the hydrographic, tidal and current surveys.

Appreciate Statue Offer

The British government has forwarded through Walter Hines Page, the United States ambassador, its keen gratitude for the offer made by the state of Virginia to present to the British nation a copy of Houdon's statue of George Washington.

CANADA TO HAVE LARGEST TELESCOPE

USED TO MEASURE MOVEMENT OF STARS FAINTER THAN FIFTH MAGNITUDE

The Canadian Government to Build the World's Largest Telescope at a Cost of $100,000, the Sum Representing a Notable Contribution to Pure Science.

The Canadian government will soon posses a more powerful reflector telescope than any now in existence. It has been referred to in the newspapers as "the largest telescope in the world," but this description is misleading for two reasons: First, because its aperature, 72 inches, is to be the same as that of the famous Parsonstown reflector, built by Lord Rosse in 1842; and second, because by the time the Canadian instrument is completed it now seems likely that the 100 inch reflector which has long been under construction for the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory will also be ready for use. The Canadian telescope will, however, be a much more efficient instrument than Lord Rosse's. Not only will the mirror be much superior, but the mounting will enable the telescope to be worked to the full advantage. The Parsonstown reflector has an altazimuth, not an equatorial, mounting, and is operated under such difficulties that comparatively little use has ever been made of it.

Contracts for the new telescope have just been awarded to J. Brashear for the mirrors and other optical parts, and to Warner and Swasey for the mounting. The disk for the principal mirror will be made by the St. Gobain glass works, in Paris, but all the grinding and figuring will be done in the United States. The total cost will be nearly $100,000. Inasmuch as the instrument is intended primarily and notoriously for work of no immediate practical beenfit, viz., the spectographic measurement, of radial stellar velocities, this sum represents a very notable contribution to pure science on the part of a government.

The telescope will have a parabolic mirror of 72 inches clear aperture and 30 feet local length, with a central hole ten inches in diameter. The mounting is to be similar to that of the Ann Arbor and Melbourne reflectors, with a skeleton tube at one side and nearly midway between the bearings of the long polar axis, the balance being restored by the declinaton motion mechaniciam and by counterweights at the other side. Both polar and declination axes will be carried entirely on ball or roller bearings of collimating and a complicated system of counterweighted rollers for relieving the friction. The construction will also be simplified in other respects, e.g., all fine circles will be omitted as will the slow motion arm in right ascension. It is characteristic of twentieth century technique in astronomy that, although the new telescope will have a full set of oculars for visual observation, no program of visual work is contemplated. Nowadays the camera takes the place of the human retina. The main purpose of the instrument will be the measurement of motion in the line of sight of stars fainter than the fifth magnitude; a task beyond the light-gathering power of nearly all existing telescopes. For such work the telescope will generally be used in the Cassegrain form; the light from the main mirror converging toward a focus, will be received by a second hyperboloidal mirror of about 19 inches aperture and 10 feet focus, placed about 23 feet above the main mirror. The light passes thence down through the hole in the main mirror, and the star images are formed about three feet below the latter. Here the spectrograph will be placed. For the fainter stars of low dispersion the spectograph will probably be placed at the prime focus. An investigation of the atmospheric conditions in different parts of Canada is now in progress, to determine where the telescope will be located.—Scientific American.

WOULD DECIMALIZE TIME

Frenchman Proposes 20 Hours and 1,000 Chrones for Day

A suggestion is made in the current Revue Bleue for the purpose of bringing the chronological system into line with the decimalization of money, weights and distance.

This new proposal involves the division of the day into twenty periods, called hores, instead of twenty-four hours, each hore being similarly divided into fifty periods, called chrones, each chrone—about one and a half minutes—being the thousandth part of a day—as the gram and the meter are the thousandth part, respectively, of the kilogram and kilometer. The chrones are further subdivided into centichrones, the equivalent of a second.

The deviser of the plan asserts that the new system would facilitate marine observations, besides simplyfying calculations of time generally. The French government, however, shows no inclination to adopt the idea.

Massachusetts Opposes Vaccination

"Massachusetts seems to be taking a plunge backward into barbarism," says a U.S. journal. "Her senate has just passed a bill upholding the stupid and wicked prejudice which a few people still entertain against vaccination.

"The persistence of this opposition in the face of more than a hundred years of application of this great prophylatic method and its now almost universal use is one of the curiosities of the human mind. In the countless millions of cases of vaccination the number in which harm has been done is almost indiscernible, and smallpox, once the scourge of civilized mankind, has been all but extirpated.

"Stranger by far than the limited popular prejudice is the sanction given to it by a legislative body in a state which assumes to lead in civilization."

GREAT LAND SHOW AT CALGARY

Exhibits of Products of All the Western Provinces Will be Brought Together

(By D'Arcy Rowe)

One of the most important features of the 1914 meeting of the International Irrigation congress, which will be held in Calgary on October 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 next, will be the international exhibition of agricultural and horticultural products. At this land show there will be exhibits from every province in the Dominion and every state in the union that is interested in irrigation. On account of its international character the display will be greater in number and of a more diversified nature than in any show that was ever held in Canada. It will excell even the dry farming congress which was held last year in Lethbridge, and which was such a pronounced success and of inestimable value from a publicity point of view not only to Alberta but to the whole of the Dominion.

According to the information received at the office of the secretary in Calgary, Edmonton and district is preparing a splendid exhibit for the fall show, as are many of the other districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. It is not only the farmers of the prairie provinces, however, that are showing interest in this show as British Columbia has applied for space. For the past few years British Columbia has been endeavoring to co-operate with Alberta in produce, the idea being that the fruit-growers of British Columbia would have some working agreement with the United Farmers of Alberta, whereby British Columbia would use Alberta cereals and in turn Alberta would consume British Columbia fruit. So anxious were the British Columbia people to consumate this idea, that a delegation met the executive of the United Farmers, and after some discussion succeeded in gaining their point. As soon as it was made public that this great land show would be held in connection with the irrigation congress, the British Columbia government realizing to what great advantage they could display their produce right in the market that they have been trying so long to secure, immediately applied for a huge amount of space, it being their avowed intention to install the largest exhibit of fruit, timber and fisheries that has ever been shown in Canada. So great was the amount of space applied for that it has not been officially passed upon as yet, for it is felt by the officials in charge of the arrangements for the show, that if all the people that have applied for space are to be accommodated, British Columbia will have to be satisfied with a smaller allotment. Word has also been received at Calgary that the immigration department of the Dominion government intends to put in a large exhibit.

While the government and districts on this side of the line are very active in applying for space and getting together the material for their exhibits, they are not outdoing their cousins to the south of the line in this matter. Throughout the States where irrigation is in vogue, and where most interest is likely to be evinced in this show, the activities of the Canadians have been watched and a great deal is being heard of what the Canadian people intend to do at this show. As a result a great showing from the irrigated sections of the United States is anticipated, and the interest that has been aroused by the gathering and preparation of exhibits is expected to have a decided effect in increasing the number of delegates who will attend the congress.

BIGGEST CANCER HOSPITAL

New York to Have World's Record in Hospital Institutions

What will be the largest and best equipped cancer hospital in the world, with an ample supply of radium at its command and the benefits of years of research to draw upon, will be established in New York City, according to unofficial announcement, through co-operation between the general memorial hospital and Cornell University medical college.

A fund of $1,000,000 independent of the value of the institution buildings is already on hand, it is said. Of this amount $50,000 was given by Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas Ryan. The authorities of the two parent institutions are reticent as to the identity of the other donors.

Dr. Grenfell in England

That indefatigable worker on the Labrador coast, Dr. Grenfell, has been preaching in several churches in the old country. On one occasion he gave "a word to the young people."

"I do not see a great number of young people," he remarked, scanning the large congregation, "but there are some, and the longer we all keep young the better for us." Dr. Grenfell said that when he was motoring through Marlborough, he looked in at his old school, and he recalled memories of his early days. For intance, he told how, when he was going to Labrador for the first time, and did not know where Labrador was except on the chart, he asked his mother to give him something to think of. She said, "Whenever you are in doubt use those few words David used, 'Teach me to do the thing that pleases Thee.'"

$48,000,000 is Cost of Warfare

Professor Tsankoff has figured out the cost of the Balkan war to Bulgaria. The total credits voted amounted to $62,000,000. The requisitions for horses, supplies and other necessaries are estimated to have cost $30,000,000. The deficit in the revenues of the country owing to hostilities amounted to $10,000,000. Munitions and transportation cost $30,000,000.

The expenses of taking strategic railways and other miscellaneous expenses are placed at $36,000,000. Pensions for soldiers incapacitated will require the capital sum of $80,000,000. The value of the territory ceded to Roumania is placed at $300,000,000. The grand total is thus $548,000,000.

The number of lives lost was between 55,000 and 58,000, or between 6 and 7 per cent. of the adult male population of the country.

PRAIRIE INTO VALUABLE LAND

Stupendous Irrigation Work Near Bassano Practically Completed

The greatest irrigation plant on this side of the world was practically completed with the finishing of the great dam across the Bow river at Bassano, Alta.

In the Canadian work 3,000 men have been laboring constantly for three years. A battery of steam shovels, hundreds of concrete machines, 2,000 teams, a corps of engineers and survey men, hundreds of freight cars for supplies and material, have been employed. Altogether $17,000,000 has been spent to turn the territory into a rich agricultural district.

The area affected by this distribution of water lies at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. It stretches practically from the outskirts of Calgary east to the Red Deer river and as far north as Edmonton.

Cutting this immense irrigation "block" nearly in half is the Bow river, a stream 200 yards wide, which rises in the Rockies and flows, an icy torrent, through Alberta. Near Bassano it bends in a wide sweep like a horseshoe, and there is located the Bassano dam.

This dam is situated eighty-three miles east of Calgary, is 7,000 feet long, 350 feet thick at the base, narrowing at the top to forty-five feet. It is built of earth, re-enforced with concrete. Behind the dam are the gates of the main irrigation canal.

Propose Assistance to Wool Growers

The live stock branch of the Dominion department of agriculture is prepared to offer practical assistance this year to associations of wool growers in the preparation and display of their wool clips for market. Associations, in order to receive this aid, must be organized in accordance with the regulations of the branch, and membership is limited to actual owners of sheep. West of Fort William an association must contain at least 3,000 sheep, or sufficient to comprise one carload of wool; east of there, a relative number. The services of expert wool classifiers, who will take charge of and perform the grading, classification and preparation of the wool will be provided.

This proposal represents much more than a mere continuation of the work undertaken last year, when two wool classifiers, in the employ of the live stock branch, visited the western provinces and gave practical instruction and advice to sheep raisers upon wool growing.

Rather it means the introduction of a definite scheme whereby wool producers may be actually assisted in preparing and presenting their wools upon the market in the most acceptable fashion and thus be in a position to cater more directly to the requirements of the market. Moreover, it should prove effective in developing and improving the general status of sheep raising and in creating an impetus to the production and preparation of an improved grade of wool and indirectly a better class of mutton.

The branch will also provide the means for the establishment of a central bureau for the distribution of current information respecting domestic and foreign markets of wool, so that the associations may be conconstantly in command of complete knowledge concerning the source of the demand and the ruling price of all grades.

Reliable information of this nature will serve as an excellent asset to an association in directing its policy and placing it in closer relationship with the demands of the trade.

Sheep raisers desirous of taking advantage of this offer and of forming an association should write, for detailed information and application forms, to the live stock commissioner, Ottawa.

Air Ports in Britain

The Aerial League of the British Empire, in conjunction with the war office, and the admiralty, is making an effort to arouse the British public from the apathy in regard to aviation.

Plans are being made for the provision of aerial landing places throughout Great Britain. At first these "air" ports will be situated at places where they are most needed by the services, but in course of time it is hoped to have forty or fifty dotted about the country.

At least twenty-five acres will be required for each landing place, and they will be equipped with two hangars, fuel, spare parts, telephone, and, where possible, a wireless installation.

It is hoped that the financial resources will be considerably augmented by letting out the landing places as football and recreation grounds, but a considerable sum of money will be necessary for the initial expense.

At present, cross-country flying is considerably handicapped by the absence of suitable landing places, and it is hoped that a scheme which arouses local interest as well as patriotism will receive the fullest support in the old country, and later in the dominions.

Penalty For Landing There

Hans Berliner, the German aeronaut, who was made a prisoner at Kirgischansk, Russia, last February, when he came to earth at the end of a balloon trip from Bitterfield, Germany, and the two passengers, who accompanied him, have been sentenced by the Russian authorities to six months' solitary confinement.

Drug Habit Grows at Alarming Rate

Owing to alarming ravages made by the opium habit in all classes of French society of late, a bill stringently to regulate the sale of the drug in its various forms has been drafted and will shortly be introduced in the chamber of deputies. In the meantime general orders have been issued by the police prefects of Paris, Toulon, Marsailles and other cities, to keep a sharp lookout for the traffic in all its phases and make arrests relentlessly wherever culprits may be found. The feelings of no one, regardless of their prominence, are to be spared.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO AND ITS HISTORY

COUNTRY HAS BEEN THROUGH MANY HANDS AND STRANGE ADVENTURES

History Dates Back to the Year 720—The Aztecs Established an Empire With a High Grade of Civilization Before the Invasion of the Spaniards.

The republic of Mexico, officially called the United States of Mexico, was one of the two great vice-royalties of Spain in the new world. Mexico and Peru, represented the dominions of a territory extending from the undefined north to the extremity of South America.

From the hopelessly confused legendary accounts of events in prehistoric Mexico, it is possible to make out only a rough outline of what happened. The Toltecs began a long course of wandering through the valleys about the year 720. They held sway until 1103, when their power was overthrown and they themselves driven southward through Central America. Their conquerors the Chichimecas, held the land until they were, in turn, overpowered by the Aztecs, who had wandered into the country from the north.

Aztecs Established Empire

The Aztecs established an empire with a high grade of civilization considering the wildness and savagery of the rest of the American hemisphere. The architecture, government, mode of living, and commerce were such as to astonish the Spaniards under Cortez, who invaded the country in 1519. Montezuma was their emperor.

The Spaniards quickly went to war with the Azetcs. The latter fought bravely for a time, but could do nothing before Cortez's cannon.

In 1810 a priest, Miguel Hidalgo, rang the church bell and called upon his people to throw off the yoke of foreign tyranny. A year later he was captured and shot, but the revolution continued until 1822, when Iturbide, a former Spanish official but then a revolutionist, was proclaimed emperor of the independent monarchy, a year later a republic was established, and Quadalupe Victoria became the first president.

Texas Quits Mexico

In 1836 the Texans made good their separation from Mexico, and ten years later the United States army invaded the country, finding an easy conquest. Civil war followed and some of the European powers sent troops to protect the foreign citizens in Mexico.

Later on, all but France withdrew their troops, and it was then that Napoleon III. unfolded his plan for establishing a French empire in Mexico. He persuaded the weak-willed Austrian Archduke Maximilian to ascend the throne with his wife, the now insane Empress Charlotte.

The Mexicans then overthrew the monarchy, captured and shot the emperor and established another republic. General Juarez, leader of the patriots, became president. Upon his death, in 1872, Juarez was succeeded by Lerdo de Trejada, who was ousted by Portirio Diaz, in 1877. Diaz was succeeded by his friend, Manuel Gonzalez, in 1880, who was, in turn, followed by Diaz again, the latter having changed the constitution limiting the terms a president might hold.

Follow United States

The government is patterned after that of the United States, having a president, vice-president, congress composed of two houses, and a similar system of judiciary.

Mexico is one of the richest mining countries in the world, and has vast water, timber and agricultural resources. It has been largely developed and exploited by foreign capital, with little or no advantage to the people at large.

There are more than 16,000,000 inhabitants, over 10,000,000 of whom are pure-blooded Indians or largely of Indian blood. The ruling class is, for the most part, of nearly pure Spanish blood, and constitutes a very small part of the population.

The Latest Homestead Map

The twelfth edition of a publication which should prove of interest to every person following the progress of settlement throughout the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is now being prepared in the railway lands branch of the department of the interior at Ottawa. It is known as a "Homestead Map," and shows in a graphic way the land situaton up to the beginning of the present year, also the standing of each quarter section throughout the three prairie provinces, according to the records of the department on the 1st of January, 1914. The map has been issued in three separate sheets, one for each province, the Saskatchewan and Manitoba sheets now being available for distribution, the additional sheet covering the province of Alberta to follow at an early date.

In addition to the information regarding lands which have been homesteaded or otherwise disposed of, the publication contains complete information with respect to Indian reserves, timber berths, grazing leases, post offices, railways, etc., throughout the three provinces.

The homestead map is being distributed free of charge. A copy of the Saskatchewan or Manitoba sheet may now be obtained upon application to F. C. C. Lynch, superintendent of railway lands, department of the interior, Ottawa.

RURAL MAIL ROUTES

2,300 Are Now in Operation in Canada Says Official Note

According to a statement issued by the post office department the number of rural mail routes actually in operation at the present time is about 2,300 and the number of boxes erected on these routes 95,000.

The number of post offices closed in Ontario, owing to the establishment of rural mail delivery since the formation of the rural mail delivery branch on the first of April, 1912, is 587.

THE STAMPEDE IS ON AT BLACKBOURNE'S

CLOSING OUT SALE

Never before have such Low Prices for High Class Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings been offered to the people of Gleichen and surrounding country. The bargain flood gates are thrown wide open. Such well-known makes of clothing as the Campbell Clothing need no introduction. Also the Slater Shoe, Stanfield and Watson's, Dr. Jaeger Underwear speak for themselves. W. G. & R. Dress Shirts are the acme of perfection to the best people of Canada, in fact every article in the stock is of the Highest Quality. Mr. Blackbourne is retiring, actually quitting. The orders are to sell at cost and even less.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES

Trunks and Suitcases

Regular	$ 7 00	trunks	now	$ 4 50
do	10 00	do	do	6 50
do	15 00	do	do	10 00
do	3 00	suitcases	do	2 00
do	5 00	do	do	3 50
do	8 00	do	do	5 00
do	10 00	do	do	6 50

Shoe Polish, Two bottles for 25c.

Shirts

Regular	$1 25	W.G.R. Shirts	now $ 85
do	1 50	do	1 15
do	2 00	do	1 35
do	1 00	work shirts	65
do	1 25	nightshirts	85
do	2 50	Pyjamas	1 95

Neckties

do	1 00	neckties	65
do	75	do	45

Underwear

Regular	$ 75	garment Balbriggan	45
do	2 00	combination underwear	1 15
do	3 00	do	2 15
do	5 00	do	3 75

Hats

Regular	$7 00	Stetson Hats	now $4 95
do	5 00	do	3 45
do	3 00	King Hats	1 95

Slater Invictus Shoes

Regular	$6 50	Shoes	$4 45
do	6 00	do	4 20
do	5 50	do	3 95

Gloves

Regular	$1 75	dress gloves	now 1 35
do	4 00	auto gloves	3 15
do	3 50	auto gloves	2 85
do	1 75	guantlet work gloves	1 15

MEN'S SUITS.—Regular $12 00, Sale Price $ 7 95. Regular 17 00, Sale Price 11 95. Regular 22 50, Sale Price 13 95. Regular 27 50, Sale Price 16 95. Regular 35 00, Sale Price 19 95.

The Evely Sales Co., of Calgary and Vancouver, selling out F. H. Blackbourne, Gleichen, Alberta



STAMPEDE

Gleichen, Alberta

June 11th and 12th

$5,000,00 IN CASH FULLY SUBSCRIBED

Bucking, Riding, Roping and Steer Riding Contests. Wild Horse, Cowboy, Cowgirl and Automobile Races.

SPECIAL TRAINS

To and from Calgary at

REDUCED FARES



For Full Particuars Apply to the Secretary, Gleichen

Ouelletteville Locals

The dance at Wheatfield school house on May 29, was a great success as far as the enjoyment of the younger people were concerned very few of the older people attended, probably they stayed at home and prayed for rain.

We were interested to read in the last issue of the CALL, that the weather man had been ill, we thought there was something serious to account for the long spell of dry weather we have had lately, however, we are glad he is able to take up his duties again and we are thankful for the very nice rainfall he sent us last week end. The rain will do very well for a few days, when we shall be glad of some more and while he is about it we could do with a little less wi d Since the rain crops have begun shoot up rapidly and breaking ne ground has become possible. great deal of summer fallowing being done and the dairy busine appears to be flurishing so that th farmers are wearing a smile th wont come off.

Mr. Brule from Quebec, has purchased farms No. 59 and 69 in th colony and will shortly take up residence here with his family, besid other members of his family M Brule has four grown up sons, the of whom are married. Wate Ouelletteville grow.

Quite a number of Indians hav been passing through here lately o their way to attend the stampede They have been working on fencing at the German colony north east of here.

June 29.—Wheatfield dance.

June 29 to July 4.—Calgary Exhibition.

EMERSON HIGH LIFT PLOW

Your Spring Work is drawing near. Look well to your implements and see that you have the best. And

Don't Forget to See

R. M. JOHNSTON

Namaka, Alberta

for your Implements. Right prices and terms. SEE US!

PALACE HOTEL



Now Open Under New Management

—Thoroughly Renovated—

The new managers will endeavor to give the travelling public first-class accommodation

DONT BUY LAND UNTIL YOU have seen Queenstown. Proven to be Alberta's best grain growing district. A few whole, half and quarter sections improved and unimproved, east of Snake Lake, at reasonable prices.—John Glambeck, Milo p. o., Alberta.

PRIMOST SEED FLAX, 3RD prize Provincial Seed Fair, the best flax to grow, ripens 10 to 14 days before common flax. Heavy yields, 20 bushels per acre being obtained. Cleaned ready for seeding, $1.50 per bushel, extra for bags. — F. A. Williams, Gleichen. 2t4